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Flood Control Struggle Ends In Compromise

Saltonstall asks State to give consent for construction by U. S., of control dams.

A compromise plan of settlement of the flood-control controversy was reached between the Federal Government and Massachusetts today when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a special message to the Legislature asking that State consent be given for construction of flood-control dams and reservoirs by the Federal Government.

The plan was worked out in a series of conferences during the past two weeks through mediation of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Governor Saltonstall urged speedy granting of State consent to permit start on the long-deferred measures for protection of the Connecticut River Valley.

Other Settlements Seen

The plan recommended by Mr. Saltonstall and approved previously by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, was expected to end the State rights controversy over control of natural resources, including electric water power, insofar as Massachusetts is concerned. Dispatches from Washington indicated that Senator Walsh hoped for an early settlement along somewhat similar lines with the State of New Hampshire.

The dispute between Secretary Woodring and the State of Vermont, where the Legislature recently voted a $67,500 fund to Gov. George D. Aiken for "defense of the State's sovereignty against encroachment by the Federal Government" was still being mediated by Senator Walsh. There were hints a different form of compromise was being sought to end this controversy.

In his message to the Massachusetts Legislature, Governor Saltonstall said he had been assured by Senator Walsh that the Federal Flood Control Act of 1938 does not give the Federal Government "the right of any other development, such as power rights, etc."

Mr. Saltonstall then added significantly: "Therefore, it does not appear to me that any substantial question of State's rights is involved."

The basis of compromise appeared to be: (1) the Federal Government will delay construction of flood-control projects until it has obtained State consent to begin. (2) On the other hand, the Federal Government will not enter into any written agreement disavowing its rights to develop electric power, as demanded by Governor Aiken.

The Aiken Dispute

In view of the Aiken dispute with Secretary Woodring in which the Vermont Executive demanded a written contract guaranteeing the State's right to control its own natural resources (including water power), the willingness of Governor Saltonstall to permit Federal flood-control without such a contract was regarded as indicating a difference of opinion between the two Executives.

On the other hand, the willingness of Secretary Woodring to wait until he obtains Massachusetts' consent was considered a tacit acknowledgment of the "State consent" claim made in a resolution approved by the six New England Governors at Boston, Jan. 13.

The bill submitted by the Governor with his message read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., that consent is hereby given pursuant to the 17th clause of the 8th section of the First Article of the Constitution of the United States to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of any land within this Commonwealth required for use in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of projects authorized by Congress for the benefit of navigation, and the control of destructive flood waters: provided, however, that this Commonwealth shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over any such land to the extent that all civil and criminal processes lawfully issued under authority of the Commonwealth may be executed thereon in the same way and manner as if this consent had not been given.

Constitutional Clause

The clause of the United States Constitution referred to by Governor Saltonstall reads:

"The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature, of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Southern Mill in Midst of Its Raw Material Supply

Davis Aerial Photographic Service

The Godchaux Sugar Refinery at Raceland, Louisiana

This illustrates what the South views as its industrial aim: manufacturing plants right in the middle of the cane field, the cotton field, or the pine forest. This happens to be the Godchaux refinery village, shown about the plant, while surrounding the whole, in different shades of ripening cane, are the vast fields so characteristic of the Louisiana scene.

Saltonstall Asks That State Ratify U. S. Bill of Rights

Ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature of the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution on or just prior to March 4, the 150th anniversary of these 10 amendments, was proposed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature.

"This year," he stated, "the Nation is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights—that guarantee of our freedom which has insured the very existence of the Constitution as well as the individual rights of our citizens. It has been an unfortunate blank page in the history of this State, that Massachusetts has never ratified the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, generally identified as the 'Bill of Rights.'"

The Governor told the Legislature that Denys P. Myers, an eminent scholar, determined through research that the Massachusetts Legislature in 1790 failed to ratify the Bill of Rights "because they became involved in an attempt to propose even more inclusive definitions of the rights of the people. Certainly any other explanation would tax credulity, for our forefathers here were the authors of a State Constition and a State Bill of Rights which served in a large part as models for the national documents."

The Governor told the Legislature that "more than ever before, we should value these rights that we almost take for granted. More than ever before, we should reaffirm them at a time when the world is suffer-

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South Rallies to Disprove It Is No. 1 Economic Problem

Facts and opinions obtained for The Christian Science Monitor on a 4,400-mile tour of 11 Southern States indicate what Southerners are thinking about their regional problems and progress. These Southern views will be presented in a series of 12 articles under the title "The South Breaks Its Shackles," the first of which appears today.

By Nate R. White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—If when he called the South the "No. 1 economic problem" of the United States, President Roosevelt thought it was wise political strategy, he made, in the opinion of many, a serious mistake. "Politics" is the one reason to which most Southerners attribute the statement and the National Emergency Council's drear report on southern economic conditions.

Kind though the President may have thought his motives, his words are being challenged daily throughout the South. With exception of a very few newspaper editors, and a few liberal educators, the South is commandeering all the facts at its disposal to offset what it believes is gross misrepresentation.

One Southern Governor insisted that all mention of the freight rate question—which most Southerners name as the "Nation's No. 1 problem"—was carefully omitted from the prepared report, and was not inserted as it appears in the published statement, until he had brought vigorous pressure to bear.

Washington Cool to Him

"They did not like me very well in Washington," this Governor said, "because I insisted on putting the freight question in, but as I see it this is the strong man which the President ought to attack and not the South."

Those Southerners who have accepted the President's diagnosis as correct welcome it. They believe it is stirring and will continue to stir Southern thought as never before—stir it to correct deplorable conditions which they believe exist.

They believe that all the current agitation against the report and the President's statement are adequate indications that the shoe must fit, that the truth has actually been told, and that after the first disturbance subsides the South may settle down to hard work to eliminate the social conditions back of the report.

Certainly the picture which has been publicized is enough to cause a stir. The South's soil is pictured as having been depleted by constant planting; 22,000,000 acres are declared ruined, and another area the size of two states seriously eroded; fertilizer costs are declared enormous (in 1929 this alone cost the farmers of the region $161,000,000); illiteracy is placed at 8.8 per cent compared to 1.9 per cent in the North Central States, and 3.5 per cent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, averaged together; unemployment of young people is said to affect 1,750,000; Southerners to the number of 3,800,000 are declared to have left the South because of lack of opportunity; insufficient nutritive food is declared prevalent; peonage labor, meaning the harsh tenant farmer and sharecropper systems, is described together with the implication of poverty and degradation; purchasing power is found extremely low with the needs of the people great; credit facilities are declared limited, and the interest high. In addition, the South is pictured as a land controlled almost entirely by absentee capital.

Was Generally Adopted

To most Southerners, however, the singling out of the South as the problem region of the United States is definitely inaccurate. They think that all of the statistical surveys prepared by the New Deal have been definitely and purposefully publicized to the disadvantage of the South. They take some of these surveys where they deal with other sections of the country and show with the Government's own statistics that actually the South is in a better economic condition than many other sections of the country.

Most Southerners believe that the indictment of the South in the Government's statistics has been delib-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Soviet Official Urges Dropping Of Party 'Purge'

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP)—Formal abandonment of one of the Communist Party's historic institutions—the periodical mass purge of its membership—has been proposed for consideration by the Party Congress opening March 10. The Congress is expected to adopt this among other amendments to the Party Constitution.

This was disclosed in publication of a thesis to be presented to the Congress by Andrew A. Zhdanoff, head of Soviet Russia's newly created Bureau of Propaganda.

Abolition of the mass purge of Party membership has nothing to do with actions against enemies of the people or treason trials resulting in executions, which commonly have been referred to in foreign newspapers as "purges."

Mr. Zhdanoff's suggestions would modify present regulations which admit members in four categories dependent on social position. He said class dividing lines between workers, peasants, and intelligentsia were becoming obliterated in Soviet Russia, and admission should be made on a uniform basis.

To realize "inner Party democracy," he suggested the secret ballot in elections to Party bodies, prohibition of voting by lists, and unrestricted right of Party members to question candidates, criticize at Party meetings any Party worker, and address any question to any Party organization including the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

President Asks For Even Wider Merit System

Names notable board to study means as 45,000 more federal workers join Civil Service.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—America's Civil Service System took a long step forward today.

Approximately 45,000 unprotected Government employees become immediately eligible to take the non-competitive civil service examinations under the Roosevelt order issued last June. Their jobs come automatically under the merit system.

Mr. Roosevelt simultaneously named a seven-man committee, including two Supreme Court Justices, to consider means for further extension of the merit system and creation of an aggressive career service.

Mr. Roosevelt furthermore served notice on Congress that he disapproves its exemption of 30,000 WPA workers from civil service under the new relief bill.

Finally, a group estimated at 5,000 but probably larger, is temporarily exempted from the civil service blanketing-in order, pending further study of its status by the three-man Civil Service Commission and the seven-man committee.

Still Short of Hopes

The new Roosevelt order, issued last June and taking effect today, raises the number in the classified service to the highest in history. On the other hand it falls far short of the original hopes for the order. It was originally expected that it would bring 100,000 under civil service. This number has been successively whittled down, through exemptions and behind-the-scenes objections of interested groups. Down to passage of the relief bill it was still hoped that the number would be 80,000.

Congress however, in the midst of its denunciation of "politics in relief" went out of its way to exempt from the Roosevelt order all officials paid out of relief funds, ironically continuing them under the patronage system, although including certain amendments designed to safeguard them from patronage. The number affected is at least 30,000, and may prove to be larger in view of the sweeping language of the exemption.

The ups and downs of civil service are seen in the following figures.

When Mr. Roosevelt came to office in 1932 out of a total of 572,091 in federal service, 456,096 were under classified civil service or 80 per cent.

The next years follow:

Year	Total Federal service	Total Civil service	Per.
1934	673,095	450,820	66.9
1935	719,440	455,229	63.3
1936	824,259	498,725	60.5
1937	841,664	532,073	63.2
1938	851,920	562,909	66.0

New Deal's Highest

The addition of 45,000 more federal workers to the civil service group will bring the latter to a tentative 608,000, with a ratio to total federal employment of about 71 per cent. This is the highest in the history of the New Deal, but a good way still behind the 80 per cent which existed from 1921 on to 1933.

Mr. Roosevelt's executive order goes about as far as the Executive can go for the time being in raising the total. The obstacle to further advancement now is Congress. An army of about 200,000 jobs, mostly in the

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Britain and France Hail Roosevelt Move As Aid to Peace

Berlin paper sees plan for airplane supply as extending U. S. border to the Rhine.

President said to have urged full support of democracies with France as 'frontier.'

From dispatches of the Associated Press

An importance of the first magnitude was accorded by the major European capitals today to the statement that the United States frontier is now in France, attributed to President Roosevelt by dispatches out of Washington yesterday.

British and French newspapers spread the phrase by streamer headlines and on their notice boards, along with the clearly welcome news the President was taking steps to overcome opposition to his program of helping the democracies with America's airplane capacity. The supplying of France with American planes, said the Paris Midi, "is a deed which means much more than speeches of politicians in restoring the hope and confidence of the democracies."

In Berlin, the President's reported statements to the Senate Military Committee were greeted as "without example since the days of the World War." A somewhat extended version of the Roosevelt phrase was printed by the Lokal Anzeiger under the heading of "Roosevelt With War Agitators," which translated the phrase as "America's borders also are on the Rhine."

At Rome the Italian press accused the President of "warmongering pessimism."

Other Reactions

Further reactions to the reports of the Roosevelt conference with the Senate Committee are as follows:

At Paris the Leftist Ce Soir held the President's reported statement to be "the real response to the speech of Monsieur Hitler."

Mr. Roosevelt, Ce Soir said, had established Britain and France as the advance defense line of the United States against the "totalitarian menace."

L'Intransigeant cautioned, "Let us not be in too much of a hurry to believe in the absolute authenticity of these words, for they were pronounced behind closed doors."

The newspaper added, however, that in case of war, victory would go to the powers which could last the longest, pointing out that France and Britain probably would have the "unlimited resources" of the United States at their disposal.

Second Wilson

"This action of Roosevelt's," said the Berlin Nachtausgabe, "leaves no doubt that Roosevelt is a second Wilson who is deliberately walking in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessor in office.

"As a result of these conversations it is clear the United States finally has broken with its neutrality policy."

The same newspaper in its editorial columns said: "The world must now decide whether it is in favor of peace or war, whether it is ready, together with Germany and Italy, to champion the equality of all peoples and thereby to serve peace, or whether it wishes in the interests of Jewdom to join in an attack upon Germany and Italy that has been openly announced by Roosevelt."

German press intensifies demands for colonies: Page 17.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—American diplomacy, with President Roosevelt personally at the helm, is moving portentously today to shift the balance of power in Europe.

The President is understood—and so quoted in world capitals—to have laid down to the Senate Military Affairs Committee and other consultants the doctrine that America's defensive frontier is now in France.

Upon this assumption he proceeded with plans to throw the full force of American influence behind France and England in the hope that by so doing Germany and Italy may be deterred from steps which would precipitate European war.

Latest Developments

His actions are projected against the background of an assumption in high quarters here that the European situation has been left by Reichsführer Hitler's speech in a state of suspense susceptible of a change for better or worse. They have expressed themselves during the past 24 hours in the following developments:

1. President Roosevelt for the second time within a week made public remarks at a press conference which in net effect served to warn Germany and Italy that American aircraft factories are at the disposal of France and England to replenish the lagging production of their own aircraft factories.

2. President Roosevelt used his personal influence to the utmost with members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for the dual purpose of (a) heading off a Senatorial investigation which might interfere with the early shipment of first-class American fighting planes to France and (b) preparing the way for revision of the Neutrality Act to assure the uninterrupted flow of such planes should war break out in Europe.

Plans for Sanctions

3. On the President's desk are completed plans for economic and financial "sanctions" against Germany which, it is believed, would have been put into effect at once had the Hitler speech been belligerent in tone, but which are being held in reserve pending further developments.

4. At the White House attention of newspaper men was significantly directed to that passage from the President's annual message to Congress in which he stated:

"There are many methods short of war but stronger and more effective than mere words of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

First Line of Defense

Out of these developments which have centered around a "secret" meeting at the White House, attended by the membership of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has emerged a clear picture of the Administration's concept of the existing European situation.

It can be stated on high authority that the Administration has adopted the thesis that France is today the first line of American defense, and that this first line is so seriously threatened by possible developments of the next few weeks in Europe that every possible ounce of American influence must be put into the scales in an effort to deter Germany and Italy from taking steps which might precipitate a war.

In applying such a policy, the same pattern which already has been evolved for dealing with the Far Eastern situation emerges. American aid already is being extended to China in the form of loans and sales of military equipment facilitated to the utmost by Government co-operation. At the same time, plans are complete, and their existence well known to Japan, for adding direct financial and economic pressure on Japan to aid China.

Background Set

In regard to the European situation, American policy is at the same general stage of development. On the side of direct and positive aid to the friendly power—the potential victim of aggression—the Administration has moved far down the road of facilitating the sale of war munitions. Simultaneously, it has both prepared detailed plans for economic and financial pressure on possible aggressors and laid the diplomatic background for such a move.

There is no doubt as to the commitment of the Administration to this line of policy. Not only has President Roosevelt faced a ticklish situation over the French airplane sales without retreating, but he has pressed ahead and undertaken to

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'Suitcase Homes' of Future To Vie With 'Glued Houses'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1—The Jules Vernes of housing, gathered here in annual convention today, concocted an idea for a "suitcase" home for low-incomed families, constituting a compromise between the trailer and the stationary dwelling, selling for $300, and capable of being packed away in the family car like a tent.

In collaboration with William B. Stout, airplane designer, Corwin Willson, engineer of Flint, Mich., told the Yale-Life Conference on Building Technics that "suitcase" houses are not only possible but that they "are already in production for tourists who want to turn in their houses on new ones just like automobiles."

The proposal was only one of many ideas volunteered in all seriousness by engineers and technicians as solutions to perplexing national housing problems.

Dimensions of Home

The "suitcase" home would have one room, bath, kitchenette and a closet. Its 12½ feet by 15 feet would be well insulated against wintry blasts and carry its own oil heating system. The panels, five by seven feet, could be fitted to form 52 different styles of homes, according to Mr. Stout.

For larger families, there is a four-room house costing $1,500 to $1,750.

And for families of small incomes who prefer to stay in one place, R. V. Parsons, engineer of the Johns-Manville Company, predicted the creation of entirely new cities of wooden houses held together by glue instead of nails. This is not as fantastic as it sounds, according to Mr. Parsons, since a new resin glue has been discovered that is almost as strong as metal and absolutely fireproof.

High Urban Land Values

Such homes, Mr. Parsons contended, would meet the problem of high urban land values, by the nature of their construction, with cities rising on lots of 25,000 acres, titles held by common authority or by trust companies, and each city attaining populations of 30,000 to 100,000 persons. There would be a surrounding green belt for recreation.

Houses of the type referred to by Mr. Parsons could be built 10,000 at a time, he said. The glue to be used was described as an outgrowth of a World War substance used to make strong wooden airplane wings.

"Wood primed with this new resin," said Mr. Parsons, "would make a better house than could possibly be contrived of thousands of parts nailed together by hand carpenters."

Fashions Are Stiffer

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Fashions stiffened today under the influence of whale-boned jackets and starched skirts.

The new Paris collections played up the masculine in trousered suits. The feminine in sloping shoulders and widened skirts made demands on starched petticoats for day and evening wear.

Crinolines came into their own in support of romantic styles in ribbon-shirred tulles, ruched-muslins, and tiered evening plaids.

The Jacques Heim collection showed summer suits equipped with trousers as well as skirts. Whalebones modeled the waists of jackets to wasp-like slimness.

Jacket and coat shoulders took to new sloping lines. Wide-skirted redingotes included new models of three-quarter length with sloped shoulder-sleeves and contrasting skirts.

Day dresses were shown with boleros and there was much use of box pleats in skirts. Print dresses featured fine pleatings, some with triple tiers of pleated frills.

Day materials included many checked suitings, also striped plaids of alpaca, tweeds, dotted silks, and brocades.

Day colors were violet, hard blue, emerald, yellow, light blue, navy and black.

Evening dresses of the romantic period with wide skirts appeared in stiff faille moire and satin. Others were featured in crinolined tulles and chiffons, organdie and lace. Principal evening colors were white, cyclamen, rachel pink and black.

Transparent evening coats were shown, some in frilled black net trimmed with bands of silver fox. New fur coats for wear with crinolined evening dresses were snugly fitted at the waist.

The Heim young women's collection featured apron dresses for afternoon, combining two colors and romantic style in evening dresses with starched petticoats.

Ruches, laces, ribbons, shirrings, and flowers were trimmings. Colors were pastel pinks and blues, also cyclamen, raspberry and white.

This Changing World

The Question of Colonies—Hitler Speech Makes Retrocession No. 1 Problem in Eyes of 'Have-Not' Powers—Open Door an Alternative

By H. B. Elliston

Completely without merit is the argument that Hitler advanced on Monday that Germany needed its colonies back "in order to relieve its economic difficulties." The argument is based upon the need for raw materials. Slogan makers have called it the "have not" argument, and they list Japan and Italy along with Germany as the "havenots."

Certainly Germany is a "havenot" in respect of raw materials. Dr. Goebbels once said there are six raw materials which are essential to a powerful state. They are coal, iron, oil, cotton, rubber, and copper. At least in the last four Germany, even Greater Germany, is woefully lacking, and not all the substitute genius within the Reich can make up for them. Indubitably this is the difficulty that Hitler referred to. It should follow that that difficulty would be solved by the retrocession of the former German colonies.

What, however, do we find? You will see the answer in a little book called "Germany: the Last Four Years," written by an anonymous but obviously knowledgeable author calling himself Germanicus. This book gives a good account of the old colonies. Naturally I looked up the state of trade between Germany and the colonies when they were German. I found precisely what I expected to find: Germany imported next to nothing of these materials from the colonies. In fact, Germany's trade with the colonies amounted to only a half of 1 per cent of its entire world trade, imports and exports!

* * *

Now the world is glutted with all six of the Goebbels' commodities, and with more besides. And they are purchasable as to most of them dirt cheap in terms of Germany's finished goods. At one time, for instance, you could have bought United States oil for the price of distilled water. What is more, the "haves" are so generous to the "havenots" that in respect of more than one commodity, though not those as yet on the Goebbels' list, they charge the "havenots" less than their own people!

I am referring to the subsidies which producers' governments nowadays pay to foreign consumers. Wheat is the most recent example. The glut of U. S. wheat is being relieved by selling it more cheaply to foreigners than to Americans. Perhaps cotton may one day be marked down to the foreigner, too. In Scandinavia two years ago several leaders of thought told me they were grateful for being "havenots," and in the Great Depression Britain profited enormously from what is hadn't!

Such a state of things, nevertheless, doesn't apply to all commodities, at least all the time. Colonial proprietors have practiced restriction schemes. That doesn't mean they have withheld commodities, though; they have so regulated output as to make customers pay more than market prices. Such schemes may be self-defeating, as one restriction scheme after another has proved. Moreover, they only offset slightly the great advantage that industrial nations nowadays enjoy from the glut and cheapness of other materials. Still the existence of curtailment plans puts a new economic premium on colonial proprietorship. If a colony can be shut down in peacetime, it can be shut down in war time.

Thus the German grouch, though not the German claim for colonies, has a justifiable foundation in the fear of monopoly, or a hold-up.

* * *

As such, the problem has had universal recognition—in words, at any rate. In 1935 Britain officially acknowledged it as explanation for Italy's Ethiopian adventure. Sir Samuel Hoare thus delivered himself on Italy's descent upon Ethiopia:

The view of His Majesty's Government is that the problem is economic rather than political and territorial. It is the fear of monopoly—of the withholding of essential raw materials—that is causing alarm. It is the desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials will not be unfairly impeded that is stimulating the demand for further inquiry.

If Germany would concentrate its fire upon this problem, it would find more support. It might even get aid from the United States. For America is the greatest "havenot" of them all! I mean in dollars and cents' worth of injury at the hands of monopolistic "haves." American deficiencies include rubber and tin, the trade in which is overwhelmingly consumed by Americans. Yet these are the two commodities in which monopolism has been most rampant. The United States, in consequence, has periodically had to pay through the nose to colonial proprietors.

But Hitler doesn't make this the issue. For a very simple reason. The answer to the closed door is the open door, and, inconsistent as he is, he would have to say so.

Hitler demands the colonies, not to relieve Germany of any economic difficulties, but for the sake of honor and of military strategy, and he would slam the door to them and out of them just as tightly as the German domestic door now is. On such terms the colonial problem doubtless will not be discussed. The colonial "haves" are "havenots" militarily, and they now feel sufficiently oppressed by Nazi might without adding to it.

Imperial Airways Plan U. S. Service

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The House of Commons was informed today that Imperial Airways hope to be able to start "a scheduled seasonal service of an experimental character to the United States" June 1.

Capt. H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, made the announcement.

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President Seeks to Shift Balance of Power

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turn a Senatorial flurry over that incident into a drive ahead for modification of the Neutrality Act.

His position was uncertain in the extreme when the members of the Senatorial Committee arrived at his office Jan. 31. The group included Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, leading spokesmen for isolationist sentiment in Congress and the nucleus of a rising restlessness over trends of Administration foreign policy.

Senator Nye came to the conference convinced the aid which the Treasury gave the French air mission was open only to the interpretation of a close military understanding with France. Senator Clark was ready to convert an investigation of the matter into a forum for Senatorial analysis of the entire range of Administration foreign policy.

Pledge of Secrecy

But Mr. Roosevelt promptly pledged the group to secrecy and then proceeded to sketch the foreign situation and its implications to the United States in terms so sensational he appears to have, at least momentarily, blanketed the Nye-Clark movement to air the French plane incident in public and to have actually paved the way for a movement in Congress to repeal the embargo part of the Neutrality Act.

Whether any such end will be achieved, remains pure speculation. But enough information already has leaked from the so-called "secret" session to make it clear the President did launch his drive for arms embargo repeal and did appear to have made considerable headway with some members of the Committee—although Senators Nye and Clark remain unconvinced.

His plea was for unlimited arms sales to England and France on a "cash-and-carry" basis. He did not ask for complete repeal of the Neutrality Act, nor for any change in the Johnson Act. He feels it is neither opportune nor necessary to go to that extreme, since both Britain and France have strong financial positions, and could pay for a long time to come. But he made it clear to his audience that in his opinion the cause of peace would be furthered if the whole world knew France and England could go on purchasing American airplanes and munitions not only now in peacetime, but also if they became involved in war.

Voluntary Action

He explained, according to reliable reports, that he was not asking for legislation which would permit him to discriminate between victim and aggressor. This would be taken care of by the voluntary action of American manufacturers. He pointed out this method has succeeded in shutting off American airplane sales to Japan while China is placing substantial orders. He assumed the same method could be counted on to assure that the benefit of the American arms industry would accrue only to the Anglo-French side in the event of a European war.

These sentiments were, of course, expressed by the President privately. Later, at his public press conference, he was a model of official discretion on the same point. He was asked bluntly whether Germany and Italy would enjoy the same co-operation France is obtaining in purchasing American airplanes. He replied that it was an "if" question since no effort had been made by either of those countries to buy American airplanes.

Full Program Prepared

The significance of the French airplane purchase incident resolves itself primarily into the disclosure the President is prepared not only to sell France American planes, but even will override his own Army General Staff to make available to the French the latest and best models. At the "secret" conference he is said to have met charges he had no right to do this with the position that the Constitution vests in him full authority in such matters and that in his opinion the latest product of the American aviation industry was of more value to American national defense at this moment in the French air force than in the American. He insisted French survival was vital and that the danger fully justified him in his decision to override his generals.

In the field of "methods short of war" which can be taken to curb "aggressor governments," the President now is known to have before him ready for instant action a full program of measures which can be described only as "economic sanctions." They have been prepared after an exhaustive study of Germany's economic and financial position and of America's relations to that position by Treasury Department experts.

Whether these measures are utilized depend on the future. State Department analysts of Chancellor Hitler's speech view it as a document which carefully refrains from committing Germany to either further aggression or appeasement. It is felt the Führer left himself free to choose between these courses. The assumption therefore results that European peace is suspended in a delicate balance. From that assumption, President Roosevelt has derived his determination to act at once and forcibly in an effort to tip the scales for peace.

The theory is that if sufficient American support is assured to France and England at this juncture, it will become apparent in Europe the balance of ultimate power rests with them; that they would be the ultimate winners of a war; and that, therefore, Germany and Italy have more to gain by accepting the Chamberlain proffer of appeasement than pursuing the path of aggression leading inevitably to war.

Hence it follows that unless and until the European situation takes a definite turn in the direction of peace, the Administration here is expected to move steadily and mightily to support France and England.

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Friends of Cotton And 'Cost' Advocates Assailing Farm Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration's farm program came under fire Feb. 1 from two Congressional quarters.

Seventeen Senators opened public hearings on their "cost of production" bill as a substitute for the present Crop Control Act.

Senators and Representatives from cotton states called on Secretary Henry Wallace to solve the problem of a huge cotton surplus.

Senator Lynn J. Frazier, (R) of North Dakota, leader in the bipartisan group supporting the "cost of production" proposal, said "low prices and small benefit payments under the present act have demonstrated to farmers they can't hope to get anywhere with it." Senator Frazier claimed good chances for Senate approval of the bill. He said several new Senators were pledged to support it and recalled it was rejected last session by a 46-40 vote.

Administration leaders have expressed confidence, however, that they could defeat the proposal.

The bill would fix prices for most crops at a level intended to reflect the cost of production plus a profit. Farmers would receive this price for their share of a crop consumed in this country. All buyers and handlers would be licensed.

"Our present far administration set-up could handle the entire program," Senator Frazier said. "We licensed all food dealers during the World War without much trouble."

Senator Wallace's appointment for a conference with legislators from Southern States followed a series of meetings of Senators in an attempt to agree on some program for reducing the large cotton surplus.

Nearly 11,000,000 bales of cotton—a normal year's supply—now are under Federal loans, with $500,000,000 invested by the Government and market prices near or below the loan value.

Most of the Southern proposals have advocated some disposition of this surplus in order to improve market prospects for this year's crop.

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Hearing on Dies Inquiry Stirs Heated Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — In a tense and occasionally tumultuous Committee hearing today friends of some of the political figures who were denounced as Communists before the Dies Committee made vigorous protests against continuation of the investigation into un-American activities under its present personnel.

Charges against Gov. Calkert L. Olson and Senator Sheridan Downey of California, a Dies committee witness, as well as against former Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, now Attorney General, brought heated protests from members of Congress from those States, and occasionally threw the Rules Committee into disorder.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Un-American Committee, sat through the attack, frequently answering charges, at times joining in the interruptions and shouts of the objectors. The majority of the Rules Committee seemed in favor of continuing the investigation, and the Representatives who appeared as critics agreed to support a resolution under different personnel.

Actions Assailed

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California appeared to defend the Democratic leaders of his State who were linked with "Communists" by a witness before the Dies Committee a few weeks before the election. He charged the attack had cost the Democrats 200,000 votes.

In even stronger language Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan denounced the Dies Committee for its handling of the situation which produced the sensational charge that Frank Murphy had been guilty of "treasonable" activity, in connection with the sit-down strike. This was aired, he charged, right at the height of the election, by a "political judge" whose expenses were paid to Washington, at a time when Mr. Murphy could not effectively answer it. The committee, he charged, could have heard the same witness while it was in Michigan, when Mr. Murphy might have made a reply. Instead, he asserted, it summoned Paul V. Gadola, Circuit Judge at Flint, and a Republican, to appear before it to "smear" the Governor, then running for re-election.

Dies Makes Reply

Mr. Dies denied that the California Democrats had been directly accused of Communism; and asked both witnesses how his Committee could tell in advance what charges would be made by witnesses. This precipitated a heated debate which consumed the entire morning hearing, and was held over for the later afternoon hearing and tomorrow.

"This Committee let clowns and mountebanks come before it," cried Mr. Dingell at one point. "The charge against Governor Murphy came as a pure matter of politics at the height of the campaign. There's one thing I've wanted to know," he said, turning squarely on Mr. Dies, "were the expenses of Judge Gadola to testify paid by the Committee?"

"I think they were paid," said Mr. Dies.

"Was he invited to appear?"

"I don't know if he was invited, he was subpoenaed," replied the Committee Chairman, then continuing heatedly, "the gentleman is in error in declaring Governor Murphy was accused of being a Communist. Nobody called him a Communist."

"The Committee caused the impression to go out that he was a Communist. You were not created for the purpose of making any such charges," retorted Mr. Dingell.

"Is your objection to the Committee as a whole or to the Chairman?" he was asked.

"I believe it was pretty largely a one-man committee," said Mr. Dingell. "It called an unfriendly political judge to smear the character of the Governor."

Mr. Dingell seemed to get little sympathy from the Rules Committee except from the Chairman; Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, who said he had protests from every State of the Union, except one. He said hearings of the Committee showed that "hundreds of persons, thousands of persons" were indirectly or directly tainted with charges of Communism.

"Some of them," Mr. Sabath said, "are District Judges of the United States. I think a thing like that is outrageously wrong."

Representative Carl E. Maper (R) of Michigan said "no Republican had a thing to do with it." He said the Dies Committee had no responsibility for the way the press handled the matter.

"They didn't invite Murphy but they paid Gadola's expenses," Mr. Dingell interjected.

Protests from California

Mr. Voorhis protested against extension of the Committee because "it would place the stamp of approval" on charges made before it. He read a telegram from John G. Clark, Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of California, asserting he had been "falsely accused" of being a Communist and had had no chance of making a reply. Mr. Dies explained Mr. Clark had not been charged with being a Communist but of associating with Communists. He demanded if the Communist Party had not supported Governor Olson.

Mr. Voorhis' statement brought a series of questions from Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia as to Mr. Voorhis's own views. At one point where Mr. Sabath asked Mr. Voorhis if he thought the American Civil Liberties Union, in which it was recently shown the new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter, was a member, was "communistic," Mr. Cox cried:

"Are you defending that outfit?"

Frequently testimony became inaudible in the wrangle. The Committee decided to hear only members of Congress as witnesses.

Mr. Voorhis charged that if the Dies Committee had permitted the attack on Mr. Clark because it had failed to check over the evidence before it was given, it committed a "serious oversight"; while if it checked it, and then permitted the attack, "it was an unfair action."

Dangers Are Cited

"There is more than one danger to the United States," he said, "there is the danger of dictatorship, and there is the danger of the breakdown of the spirit of fair play. This Committee has not been careful in observing the rules of evidence and it has not always been fair. The net effect has been to confuse in the minds of the people those who are progressives and those who are members of the Communist Party."

Labor's Nonpartisan League circulated to members of Congress a protest against continuance of the Committee, in its present form. "If Mr. Dies is allowed to continue the course upon which he has thus far been set," it said, "he will certainly be prepared at the beginning of the national campaign in 1940 to attack Progressives and Liberals as viciously and as unjustifiably as he has done in the 1938 campaign. If Mr. Dies is not now restrained, it will be impossible to keep out of the 1940 campaign unfounded allegations, wild accusations, and baseless charges of the irresponsible kind which have characterized his work thus far."

Radio Chain Fined for Libel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1—Radiocasting companies are today placed in the same category as newspapers insofar as libel is concerned, in an opinion handed down by the Common Pleas Court here yesterday, when the Court upheld a jury verdict awarding $15,000 to the Summit Hotel of Uniontown, which had brought an action against the National Broadcasting Corporation on a slander charge.

The ruling, handed down by Justices W. Heber Dietdich, John J. Kennedy, and Thomas Crichton, held that the Radio Corporation was responsible for allegedly slanderous remarks made by Al Jolson, nationally known comedian, when interviewing Sam Parks, then National Open Golf Champion and professional at the Summit Hotel, over the radio. Mr. Jolson's remark was, it was charged, highly derogatory to the reputation of the hotel, whose management declared it had cost them many thousands of dollars in business.

The National Broadcasting Corporation replied that it was not responsible for Mr. Jolson's remark, since he was not employed by it and the phrase he was alleged to have used was not in his radio script.

The hotel originally sought $100,000 but received a $15,000 verdict last October. Mr. Jolson was not named in the action.

The case was said by lawyers here to be the first of its kind. They held that the Court ruling put radio concerns under the same responsibility as newspaper publishers regarding libel. Judge Dietrich supported this in the decision, declaring that the ruling of the court made the radio companies' position analagous to that of a publisher of a newspaper.

"In other words," he added, "the company is responsible for what is broadcast."

The liability, he said, applied both to programs for which the radiocasting company engages entertainers and to commercial radiocasts.

Castro Bars Re-election

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Castro Cortes announced yesterday he would not be a candidate for re-election next year because he does not want to become a "tyrant in violation of the laws and rights of my fellow citizens."

The President, who was inaugurated for a four-year term May 8, 1936, recognized agitation for his second candidacy by issuing a statement in which he said: "I will never unduly usurp sovereignty of the country and convert myself into a tyrant in violation of the laws and rights of my fellow citizens. . . . I will not prolong the term specified in the Constitution. My refusal to run does not represent a sign of weakness but of forceful conviction. . . ."

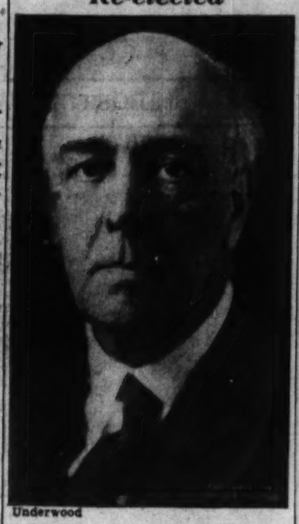
[Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, President of El Salvador, was re-elected Jan. 21 after the Constituent Assembly changed the Constitution making the Presidential term six years instead of four.]

Test of Democracy

In most Latin-American countries the test of operative democracy is the willingness of presidents to leave office at the end of their elective terms. President Castro Cortes by his action gives substance to the statement that Costa Rica is one of the more democratic countries of Latin America.

Frequently devices of indirection have been resorted to by presidents who retained actual power while a henchman sat in the executive seat. With increasing significance the term of presidents is being indefinitely prolonged, as in Brazil and Peru. Both of these countries are frankly in periods of executive rule, with Congress adjourned until further notice.

Re-elected



Underwood

Frederic A. Delano

Again heads American Planning and Civic Associations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frederic A. Delano was re-elected Chairman of the Board of the American Planning and Civic Association at the annual meeting here Jan. 28. Other officers are Horace M. Albright, New York, President, and Earle S. Draper, Knoxville, Tenn., Vice-President.

The Association and other planning organizations will sponsor the annual planning conference at Boston May 15, 16, and 17.

Chilean Congress Asked for Funds For Quake Relief

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Aguirre today asked the Chilean Congress to set up a 2,500,000,000 peso ($125,000,000) fund for relief and rehabilitation of last week's earthquake zone, where fatality estimates ran as high as 30,000.

Congress was expected to grant his request without hesitation. The sum, 1½ times greater than Chile's annual budget, probably will be raised by special taxes.

Re-establishment of railway service facilitated relief work, bringing women, children, and injured persons from the quake zone.

United States Ambassador Norman Armour, after a personal survey of the devastated region, made plans to leave by plane Feb. 2 to report on the quake to the State Department in Washington.

Liberal Revision Advised For Social Security Payment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—An interdepartmental agency to judge economic capacity of the 48 states and to adjust Federal grants accordingly, was proposed today by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman. Leading off a long parade of witnesses scheduled to address the House Ways and Means Committee on changes in the Social Security Law, Mr. Altmeyer pointed to a need for a more uniform level of Government assistance among the States. Old age assistance, he said, now ranges from $6.15 in the lowest State to $32.58 in the highest. Among his recommendations were civil service for State Social Security employees, increased aid for dependent children, wider coverage for old-age benefits, simplification of tax reports, and increased Federal grants of unemployment compensation.

Mr. Altmeyer presented the Board's proposals for modifications in the Law, adding them to those recently submitted by the Social Security Advisory Council, made up of representatives of employers, labor and the public.

House hearings, Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, indicated, will continue several weeks. After administration spokesmen have appeared, a procession of old-age pension crusaders is expected. "Full and uninterrupted" hearings have been promised advocates of the Townsend plan, who indicate they will take at least a week. The rival General Welfare Federation will also present its plan.

Representative Alfred J. Elliott (D) of California, Chairman of the Townsendites Steering Committee, met with 75 Congressional backers of the movement yesterday, to lay plans for pushing H. R. 2.

A witness for the Townsend plan will be Louis C. Silva, Chief Deputy Tax Commissioner of Hawaii, who is on leave of absence from his post to act as tax adviser of the Townsend organization.

The Townsend plan, as worded at present, would make possible pensions of $100 a month to all persons past 60 with larger pensions later. The General Welfare Federation proposes to pay "not less than $30, nor more than $60 a month to all past 60. The Townsend plan would be financed through a transaction tax, and the General Welfare plan through a gross income tax.

Mr. Altmeyer based his plea in behalf of further aid for dependent children on records showing that their need of and eligibility for assistance is as large as the number of old people receiving aid, and that only one-third as many are now being cared for. He urged that the Federal Government contribute half the funds for such care, instead of one-third as at present, and that the Federal age limit be raised from 16 to 18, when the child is regularly attending school.

Federal insistence on a merit system of State Social Security employees, he held, "would simply recognize and make universal a constructive trend already under way in the States themselves."

As to considering the economic capacity of States in making Federal grants, Mr. Altmeyer said:

"We believe it is desirable to change the present percentage formula to one which would allow—within maximum and minimum limitation—for variation in Federal grants, in accordance with the relative economic capacity of the State. Since such large sums of money are involved, it might be desirable to establish an interdepartmental agency representing the various governmental departments which collect and analyze economic data having a bearing on the relative economic capacity of the various States."

Other recommendations of the Social Security Board explained to the Committee by Mr. Altmeyer included advancing from 1942 to 1940 the date for beginning monthly old-age insurance benefits, provision for supplementary benefits to aged dependent wives of retired workers, payment of certain survivor's insurance benefits for widows and orphans, extension of coverage to include domestic workers and employees in nonprofit organizations.

Following Mr. Altmeyer on the stand, John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, will discuss the much-criticized Social Security Reserve Fund and proposals for putting the system more nearly on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

'Bank Nights' Held Illegal in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Theater "bank night," operated for nearly five years, was discontinued here following a decision handed down by the Florida Supreme Court at Tallahassee, holding that "bank night" was a lottery and therefore contrary to the State Constitution.

In proceedings instituted in Tampa and Miami, the Court held that the plan of awarding cash prizes to theater patrons contained every element of a lottery and therefore was outlawed by Florida statutes.

The Court reported finding "irreconcilable conflict" among the courts of other States on the question. The Court found that the increased attendance, estimated at two to seven times normal, was the theater's consideration for making its cash offers. This held true, the Court's decision stated, even though a "bank night" winner did not have to be in the theater and did not have to buy a ticket to claim his prize.

In its decision the court affirmed Circuit Court injunctions against bank night in cases in Miami and Tampa.

Harrington Must Purge WPA Upon Signing of Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—A nationwide "purge" of WPA to rid it of all persons not entitled to Federal aid will be ordered by Col. Francis C. Harrington, Administrator, as soon as President Roosevelt signs the relief bill.

The new Army officer Administrator is instructed in the bill to review the 3,000,000 WPA cases and cut off all but needy "employables."

In general, it should mean widespread dropping of incompetents who have been in and out of relief organizations all their lives and the lazy shiftless who have looked upon Government relief work as an easy way to slip through.

As far as the $725,000,000 appropriation holds out, vacancies thus created will be filled by persons eligible for WPA aid.

At the present time certification for the WPA rolls is wholly in the hands of local administrators. Federal intervention will mean that those who were certified because of "pull" with local officials or political connections and are not actually in need will be dropped.

Rate of Turnover

The WPA Social Research Bureau has made a study of the normal rate of turnover in WPA ranks and has found that less than one sixth of the workers have been continuously employed since the beginning of the program in the late summer of 1935. In sections where the ratio runs much higher, Federal agents will be sent in to investigate and weed out ineligibles.

One group Colonel Harrington intends to stir up are the women's sewing rooms where the same women in numerous cases have been drawing Government pay for five years, yet many of them have never worked in private employment and have no qualifications to get jobs. They will be shifted to the "unemployable" group and left to their own resources or those of the community.

The WPA hopes to conclude its "weeding out" process by April, in time to give Congress an accurate picture of real relief needs during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1.

Congress has also written into the new law a provision making it impossible for anyone to retain a WPA job if he or she has declined a bona fide offer of private employment. Such a rule was promulgated by the WPA some time ago, but has never had legal force. It is aimed to correct complaints of housewives and farmers that the WPA has made it impossible for them to employ workers for short periods. Such workers are allowed to resume their certified status without additional investigation if they lose their private employment through no fault of their own.

The recent policy of cutting off the WPA rolls all persons over 65 on the ground that they are eligible for old-age assistance under the Social Security Law is forbidden by the new law.

Can Make Up Difference

No change in the present practice of using work relief as a device to raise the standard of living throughout the country is contemplated. A person who gets less than the WPA wage in private employment will still be able to make up the difference in WPA work.

Colonel Harrington has expressed himself as heartily in favor of the strict provisions in the new relief measure barring politics from relief. His predecessor, Harry L. Hopkins, he feels, went as far as he could to keep politics out of WPA, but there was no legal penalty in the last campaign to hold over the heads of subordinates out in the states. The Hatch amendments to the new appropriation apply to politicians who attempt to influence WPA officials as well as to the officials themselves. There are heavy penalties attached and the offenses are declared to be felonies.

Government Workers

Like Mr. Hopkins, Colonel Harrington considers WPA, or at least some kind of Government work program—a permanent necessity in the United States for some time to come—either as a part of a public welfare department such as was provided in the reorganization bill or as a separate agency.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed at a press conference yesterday that it might be wise to stop including WPA and other Government relief workers among the unemployed, because it gives an impression they are useless to the country. In totalitarian states, she pointed out, they are described as Government workers. This, she suggested, might be a way of encouraging self-respect in relief workers in this country.

Court Declines Medical Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Supreme Court has declined to act on a case involving the controversial issue of group medical care. The high tribunal refused to review a decision of the California Supreme Court which held that activities of a group health organization in San Francisco had violated the State's Medical Practice Act.

The refusal to review means that the lower court's decision remains in effect. The California Court decided that the Pacific Health Corporation, operating in San Francisco, had violated the Act by hiring licensed physicians to give medical care to its members. Such activities, it ruled, constituted the practice of medicine by persons not licensed to do so.

The Pacific Health Corporation appealed the decision. It said the case had been chosen by organized medical practitioners as a test case in an effort to get a Supreme Court decision on the validity of group health activities now in widespread operation.

Medical authorities here expressed the hope that a case now ready for action in the District of Columbia could be taken before the Supreme Court for a decision.

At present 21 physicians, including officials of the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society, are under indictment on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act in combatting the Group Health Association here. This Association, similar to the San Francisco group, has pooled contributions of its members to hire physicians and nurses and to rent office space.

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THIRD FLOOR

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Washington Sideglances

Shall White House receptions be formal or informal? Tails win—Feet on the floor, Congressmen, television is just around the corner—Old-fashioned bean soup still tops Senate menu.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Senator's Evening: Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Suh, was disturbed the other night by a newspaperman's telephone call. The reporter asked several questions, and finally the Senator said: "Dad bum it, Suh, hang up, can't you? I'm tryin' to listen to 'gang-busters' on the radio!"

"Dad bum it": This choice phrase, Senator Glass's favorite exclamation, came into the tart Virginian's vocabulary at the intervention of a clergyman friend. After some years, the clergyman told another friend: "You know, the way Senator Glass says that phrase, it almost sounds worse than ever!"

Tails Win: Was the large number of dinner coats and black ties at the recent White House reception for the Senate and House another sign of reborn Congressional independence? Despite her customary sympathy for the underprivileged, Mrs. Roosevelt says full dress will still be the rule for formal receptions. She is sure, says she, that members of Congress would not want their party singled out for special treatment.

Modern-day political trademarks: Jim Farley's green ink. Secretary Perkins' tricorne. Prime Minister Chamberlain's umbrella. Anthony Eden's homburg. The "pink" whiskers of Senator J. "Ham" Lewis. Herr Hitler's mustache. Governor O'Daniel's biscuits.

Seen and Heard: The capital saw its first television this week. Images were relayed from the Mall to the National Press Club, half a mile away.

"What effect will television have on Congress?" an announcer asked Speaker Bankhead.

"Well, some of the members might have to take their feet off their chairs and straighten up a little," came the reply.

First real event to be televised probably will be the 1941 inauguration, R. C. A. officials say. But they still are not able to look into the future and say who will be inaugurated.

Ham and: There's a new luncheon club which meets in the Senate restaurant every Thursday and eats ham and eggs. Guest of honor is—guess who? Why, Senator Sheridan Downey of California, of course. The California pension slogan furnished the excuse for a series of luncheons begun by Senator Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania.

Old-fashioned bean soup remains the most popular item on the Senate menu, however.

Capital Quiz: What has become of the book on court etiquette missing from the Library of Congress ever since the forthcoming visit of their majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth was announced?

Lima Llamas: Mrs. Cordell Hull is clasping bonds of good will between the Americas with tiny silver llama pins brought from Lima, Peru, for all her friends.

Quiz Answer: How we wish we knew! And so do lots of Washingtonians.

Amazons: College girls are accusing the Government of sex discrimination in its plan to train 20,000 airplane pilots. Though they do not aspire to aerial bombing, the girls say they will make good transport, courier, and ambulance pilots. The Civil Aeronautics Authority has relented to the point of allowing flight training to young women who "qualify."

Women pilots have no Amelia Earhart to speak for them now, but they have Phoebe Omlie, Blanche Noyes, Louise Thaden, Ruth Nichols, and Jacqueline Cochran.

These statisticians: Somewhere in Washington a young lady has an impression that trade experts in the Department of Commerce are not so absorbed in market statistics as they appear to be.

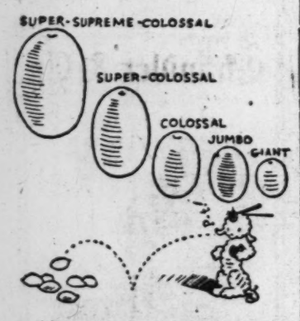
One of these men was starting his car just outside the Department building the other day and turned his car radio on while the motor was warming up. A pretty girl walked by. Just at that moment the radio, which until then had uttered no sound, said, "Hello, dearie!" and lapsed again into complete silence.

The staid and studious economic expert received a withering glance that made him resolve to stick even more strictly to business figures hereafter.

The Embassy's nose: Washington has been inclined to admire the architectural splendors of the British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue; it has not always understood why. Now comes Country Life, London magazine, with this analysis:

The building has the qualities of distinction and restraint, that we should choose to have associated with the residence of a British Ambassador, expressed in most characteristic idioms. Moreover, its architect's personality has ensured that the solid accomplishment of its general character is combined, as so often in the traditional type of British statesman, with brilliance of invention and, one may perhaps add, a certain indifference to local custom no less characteristic. There is a Palmerstonian combination in it of bluffness and subtlety."

Rogers Peet



Were we given to superlatives, we might be tempted to talk about the savings in our Overcoat Clearance, as they do about ripe olives in California!

Believe it or not, they are always sorted into five sizes. The largest is the Super-Supreme-Colossal. Next, in descending order, come Super-Colossal, Colossal, and Jumbo. The smallest size is named the Giant.

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Leandro Bisiach (above) is shown at work on one of his violins. The lower picture shows Carlo Bisiach applying the varnish, the secret of which was found in a document by Antonio Stradivari.

Stradivari Traditions Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CREMONA, Italy—The founding here of a National School of Stringed Instrument-Makers following upon last year's bicentenary celebrations in honor of the great Stradivari, has centered attention upon those modern Italians who, by the excellence of their workmanship, carry on the great traditions of the master craftsmen.

For this art, in Cremonese families like the Amati, the Guarnieri, and the Bisiachs, is handed down from father to son. In this way the craftsman becomes, not merely devoted to, but almost dedicated to his art.

The Bisiach family forms a dynasty of such craftsmen. Carlo Bisiach's grandfather made violins; his father, the famous Leandro Bisiach, makes violins, and so do his three brothers.

Carlo, after an early training under his father's direction, studied and worked in Amsterdam, Paris and Germany.

No one since Stradivari, Carlo Bisiach says, has possessed in such high degree, the qualities and inspiration needed for the creation of a violin. This inspiration must extend from the preliminary search after and choice of wood to the attainment of the acustica or tonal quality—from the design of the instrument to its varnish, which influences the quality of the sound.

Antonio Stradivari, intuitively conceived the recipe for the necessary varnish. He "took care that this should be scientifically perfected," and so had recourse to a celebrated chemist of the University of Padua.

Stradivari revealed his discovery only to the most elect of his disciples. This famous secret passed into the Bisiach family from the last male survivor of the Stradivari family, and is now used by them in making their violins.

Carlo Bisiach's Florentine workrooms are full of violins in every stage of construction, from the first rudimentary forms, to rows and rows "in the white" ranged in cupboards. He usually keeps his violins three years or more "in the white," exposed to sun and dry air, and then varnishes with slow deliberation, the process taking several months. Not before the fourth year does he consider a violin ready to be played upon.

New Policy on Aborigines Inaugurated in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A new native affairs branch of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior, marking the inauguration of a long-range "new deal" policy for aborigines and half-castes, has been announced.

The new move has been favorably received by authorities on the problem of the aborigines.

Dr. Charles Duguid, who is sponsoring the establishment of an extensive mission station for natives in the Northern Territory, addressing the Institute of Public Administration, said the establishment of the Department meant that at last the Commonwealth Government had decided to do something for the aborigines. The aboriginal race was not even mentioned in the Commonwealth Constitution, and except in Queensland the aborigines had no land which they could call their own, he pointed out. If real reserves were established the preservation of the race would be assured, Dr. Duguid said.

Dr. Duguid said his close association with the aborigines had shown him that they were the most expert botanists, zoologists and astronomers in the world, and Australia should be proud of them.

The criticism of the Rev. James Sexton was that, in the development of federal policy, missionaries were to take secondary place to anthropologists, who had interested themselves in the native problem only in recent years. It did not seem to be realized that anthropologists had no definite policy for creating good citizens out of the aborigines, whereas missionary societies were spending money and strength to educate and train them, he said. If the academic, and not the practical, view were to prevail the situation in regard to the future of the natives would become worse instead of better, he added.

For Better Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Legislation intended to correct flaws in Saskatchewan school administration, uncovered by the stress of hard times, was forecast in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the ninth Legislature here.

This legislation will likely implement recommendations of a committee, headed by Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, Former Premier and Former Minister of Education of Saskatchewan, which has been making extensive inquiries into school conditions in the Province. The report has not been completed yet but will likely be submitted before the close of this session.

Considerable reform legislation is forecast for this session. Control of implement companies in repossession of machinery and greater protection to buyers will be sought. An industrial board will be set up to investigate industrial possibilities in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, a private company which has passed into the hands of the Provincial Government, will be placed under a five-man board with the ultimate objective of making it a producers' co-operative.

Changes in assessment of rural lands will also be made.

It is the first session since the election of 1938, when Liberals elected 37, the C. C. F. (Socialists), 11; Social Creditors, 2, and Independents, 2.

Four Miles of Crocheting

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan. (AP)—C. W. Crubaugh, who is an electrician, has crocheted 21,370 feet of thread (that's 250 feet more than four miles) into a bedspread.

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Saskatchewan Still A Pioneer Country Of New Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Days of pioneering are not yet over in Saskatchewan. Rather, there are 257,000 persons, more than one quarter of the Province's population, establishing new homes in virgin bush country in northern Saskatchewan, according to G. J. Matte, Provincial Commissioner of the Saskatchewan northern re-establishment branch, set up a few years ago to supervise the opening of new northern lands for farmers who moved north off drouth-stricken lands in southern Saskatchewan.

In this newly-populated territory, which stretches clear across the Province from Alberta to Manitoba, there has been an increase in population of 50 per cent between 1921 and 1938, and of 21 per cent between 1931 and 1938, years of drouth in Saskatchewan.

The largest town in the area is Meadow Lake, with a population of 1,800. The population of several local improvement districts (unorganized rural municipal units) is larger by two to three times than any rural municipality to the south.

CCC Youths Able to Save $2,851,633 Out of 'Pay'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Quite a few members of the Civilian Conservation Corps are saving money even though they are allowed to keep for themselves only $8 of their $30 a month. The rest must be sent home.

Director Robert Fechner reported to President Roosevelt Feb. 1 that on last Dec. 1, 27,634 youths had $2,851,633 on deposit with the War Department, fiscal agent for the Corps. The deposits are repaid to each enrollee when he leaves the Corps.

Court Asked to Judge Nonworkers' Picketing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court was asked Jan. 27 to decide if a union has the right to picket a plant where employees apparently are satisfied with wages and working conditions.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union appealed from a decision of Common Pleas Judge Howard A. Davis, who ruled picketing of a peaceful plant is unlawful—particularly when the picketing is done by persons not employed at the plant. The case grew out of picketing at the Yale Knitting Mills here.

Associate Justice William I. Schaffer interrupted M. Herbert Syme, Union counsel, to declare he was "amazed" that "such a thing as picketing a plant where the employees are satisfied exists in this country. "If unions are allowed to send strangers to a place where there is no strike, this will cease to be a land of liberty." Mr. Syme cited a United States Supreme Court ruling which, he said, gave "tacit approval" to such picketing. "I think the Supreme Court went overboard on some of these cases, observed Judge Schaffer.

The court took the appeal under advisement.

Teacher Workshops Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—"University flim-flam happily forgot," is one student's characterization of the workshops which the Progressive Education Association has arranged at 10 colleges and universities for the in-service training of teachers this summer.

No set curriculum or inflexible calendar of work is planned for the workshops. As was the case with experiments in 1936 and 1937, and with three workshops last year, the courses will have no formal classes or lectures. The needs of the individual student, school, and community will determine the program; and a staff of consultants fresh from contact with new developments in curriculum, guidance, and study of adolescents will be on hand to give advice or information as needed. The centers will be places where secondary school teachers can work directly at their problems with the help of commission and committee staff members, and with a selected group of co-workers.

According to Frederick L. Redefer, chairman of the Association, the value of the undertaking is in its concern for the needs of individual human beings in direct relation to the demands of the community, insistence upon a rich experience of living as essential to all education, particularly that of teachers, and an approach to the undersatnding of human beings and society that makes full use of modern instruments of evaluation; viewing them, however, not as important in and for themselves but primarily as helps to achieving educational objectives that grow out of a reasoned philosophy of life in which human welfare and human happiness are placed uppermost.

For the first time, the centers this summer will be under the direction of the universities where they are to be established; namely, University of Chicago, Claremont (Calif.) Colleges, Colorado College of Education, University of Denver, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Reed College, Stanford University, Syracuse University, and Teachers College of Columbia University.

Of All Things . . . !

Hikers in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The number of foreign hikers who spent the night at the 1,754 youth hostels all over Germany during the year 1937 was more than double the figure recorded for 1935.

During the year 1935 and 1936 hikers from Britain predominated, but during 1937 Denmark came to the fore with nearly 46,000 visitors, while the hikers from Britain who spent the night at German youth hostels during that year numbered 42,193. Hikers from as far as Africa, Australia, Asia, and South America were also accommodated.

Canine Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The College of William and Mary at Williamsburg has been given a rare bibliographical collection, the Chapin library of 2,300 volumes relating to the dog. The donor of this collection is Howard M. Chapin and the late Mrs. Chapin of Providence, R. I., who spent 20 years assembling the books. It is to the memory of the Chapin's dog that the library is dedicated.

Flight Momento

QUEBEC (CP)—A small red flag which the late Baron von Huenfeld carried on his trans-Atlantic flight aboard the Bremen in 1928 is to be placed in the Quebec Provincial Museum on the Plains of Abraham.

The flag was given to G. E. Routhier, Government Telegraph Superintendent, by Baron von Huenfeld when he landed his plane at Greenly Island, down the St. Lawrence, with Capt. James FitzMaurice and Lieut. Koehl, almost 11 years ago.

The flag was to be used by aviators in aiding searchers to locate the plane should it have been forced down in some isolated place. Mr. Rauthier had gone to Greenly Island after the plane landed there and received the flag as a memento.

Snow Fences

SPOKANE, Wash.—Snow fences to keep the snow on the land as well as to keep it off the highways is now the practice on soil conservation projects in the Palouse region of Eastern Washington and Western Idaho.

It is explained that the fences help to hold snow on the long south slopes where its moisture is beneficial for crop production, thus preventing considerable soil washing and slipping which occurs when snow drifts melt on step north slopes.

The snow fence is built by CCC boys and farmers on whose land it was used last winter as an experiment now are endorsing this method of soil and moisture conservation.

Transportation by Ice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOENIGSBERG, Germany—Ice sailing, picturesque yet practical, is part of the recognized transport service in these parts in winter. A regular service of "sailing" sleighs operates between the little town of Tolkemit on the mainland and the seaside resort of Kahlberg on the Nehrung peninsula.

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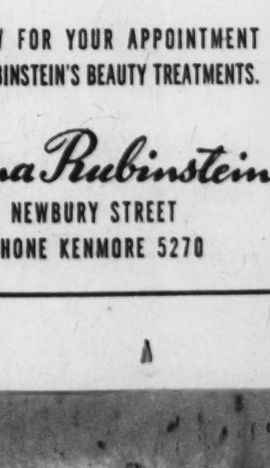

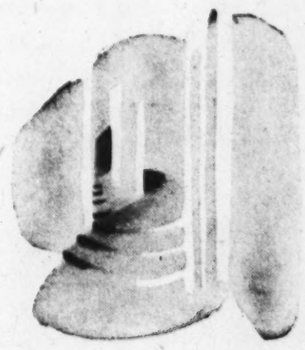

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Domestic School 'Grads' Find They Are in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick—Established in the economic scheme of affairs as competent domestics, with a practical knowledge of household service requirements, the first graduating class of girls from the youth training program's domestic school has just received certificates at exercises attended by representatives of various women's organizations here and government officials. Graduates are in demand.

The girls are all daughters of men officially listed as "unemployed" and their opportunities to learn household service or other trades open to women would be negligible without the assistance of the training plan. Previously, all efforts to assist youth, in this section of Canada, overlooked girls.

Training was received in the Saint John Vocational School, particularly regarding electric appliances, and in a "practice house," especially rented and transformed into a model home for the purpose.

It also serves as an actual home for girls from outside the city. City girls go into residence on alternate weeks.

When the plan was inaugurated, little interest was shown by the girls of needy families. They felt there was a "catch" somewhere and looked askance upon a life of "drudgery." But a slow start was made, and word slipped around that the whole business was fun, and jobs were offering in good homes and reasonable wages. Now there is a waiting list of applicants.

So eager are households to obtain the services of the girls that often, in emergencies, the pupils are permitted to leave the school temporarily, with the understanding they will return to complete their course.

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Jury Would Put Costs on Officer

FRANKLIN, Pa. (AP)—A criminal court jury directed Jan. 28 that a State motor policeman pay the cost of trying a motorist he accused in connection with a traffic fatality.

The nine men and three women took 30 ballots in 23 hours of deliberation before acquitting Edmond C. Breene on involuntary manslaughter charges.

They ordered that costs of the proceedings be placed on Corp. D. A. Gehr who filed the information against Mr. Breene, but presiding Judge George Rowley said he would relieve the officer of making the payment.

"It is the first time to my knowledge a jury ever placed the costs of a trial on a State officer," asserted Judge Rowley.

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British Films: Quotas or Boom Hopes for Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The boom on Broadway of British pictures—like "The Lady Vanishes," "Pygmalion," and "Beachcomber"—will help remove stagnation and unemployment from British studios, hopes Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade. But the Film Industry Employees' Film Council, which represents 10,000 cinema workers, prefers to issue a demand for making all film programs in Britain include not less than 15 per cent to 30 per cent of British pictures.

This demand is supported by the Association of Ciné-Technicians, the Electrical Trades Union, the Film Artists' Association, the National Association of Theatrical and Kiné Employees, and the Screen Writers' Association.

Slump in British Industry

While British films are enjoying a success in America and Great Britain that they have never achieved before, the British film industry is paradoxically in the depths of depression. During 1938 eight British studios made no films at all. Among these are the new Amalgamated Studios built two years ago at a cost of £750,000. These studios have not yet been opened.

Pinewood, the second largest studio in Britain and reputed to be the best equipped, recently had to seek assistance from Denham; and the Stoll Studios, with their equipment, have been put up to auction. Their value is estimated at roughly £200,000, but it is thought that they fetched no more than £6,000.

Whereas, during the film-year ending March, 1937, 225 long British films were registered, and 228 in the year ending March, 1938, it is reckoned that films made in the year ending March, 1939, will be less than a hundred.

This set-back occurred at a moment when the British film industry is being built up into a major economic activity. The Board of Trade has just announced that the total amount of money spent in making British films in 1937, the last year for which figures are available, was £7,163,000. Of this sum, £1,065,000 was spent on the hire of studios, equipment, and services.

The cost of materials, fuel, and electricity amounted to £899,000. The number of persons who found work connected in some way with the industry was 7,785. Employment has since dropped by about 5,000.

Features Most Expensive

The Board of Trade's statistics show that the most expensive kind of film to produce is the long feature picture. During 1937, 143 films of this type were produced wholly within that year at a total cost of £3,118,000. This was about £3.15 a foot. Four cartoons were made for £5,000, or, roughly, £1.10 a foot; 85 educational films for £36,000, and 577 newsreels for £296,000. The cost per foot of newsreel and educational pictures was just under 10 shillings. Short films, of which 150 were produced for £38,000, ran out very cheap at about 5 shillings per foot.

'The Spirit of Motherhood'

© Maj. Joseph Gray Mitchell

Composite Picture of 271 Madonnas

Artist Paints a Madonna Ensemble After Composite Photographic Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The painting "The Spirit of Motherhood," by Maj. Joseph Gray Kitchell, loaned for public exhibition here in the Art Salon of the Ebell Club last month by Mrs. Roy S. Davis of this city, was favorably commented upon by many visitors.

Major Kitchell, while traveling in Europe, made a study of the famous Madonnas before painting "The Spirit of Motherhood." He felt that while all had their individual merit, they lacked something to satisfy the modern artistic sense. He adopted the idea of composite photography with the result that he was able to preserve the most beautiful features in 271 of the famous Madonnas and combine them into one face.

Following this he invented the subchromatic method of picture production by which the picture is literally in two layers. The painting is first done in oil on canvas, and the top layer on a special kind of imported translucent silk bolting cloth, producing a lifelike effect and giving it a third dismensional depth.

Major Kitchell worked, intermittently, for 31 years on his painting. It sums up the combined loveliness and spiritual charm of the most representative of the master paintings in one transcendant face. He put nothing original into the painting.

Starting with the 271 photographs, Major Kitchell sorted them into 19 groups according to general similarity; the Murillo types together, the earlier schools in another group, and so on. Every unit of every group was brought to perfect scale and photographed successively on plates that became the secondary originals of the next stage of composition. Prints from each group negative became the units for the final massing, and then all false lines were eliminated. It was this achievement that makes the picture an individual production.

Major Kitchell had the assistance of Elliott T. Dangerfield, who was President of the American National Academy of New York, in working out the expressional ensemble.

The picture has brought Major Kitchell world fame and the honor of Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Great Britain. Reproductions of "The Spirit of Motherhood" were acquired by the Bibliotheque, Nationale, Louvre, Paris; British Museum, London; Congressional Library, Washington; and the Metropolitan Museum and the National Academy, New York.

Army of Federal Employees Is Added to Civil Service List

(Continued from Page 1)

new government bureaus, has been specifically exempted from civil service by Congress, and it is upon Congress that responsibility for continuing the patronage system, whether in relief or in other New Deal agencies, squarely rests.

Appointment of the new Seven-Man Committee indicates that Mr. Roosevelt is not through with his drive. Members of this unusual Committee are:

Stanley F. Reed, Chairman, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Frank Murphy, Attorney General.

William H. McReynolds, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Leonard White, formerly a Republican Member of the Civil Service Commission and now Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Company, New York.

Special Groups Exempted

The new Committee is named in conjunction with the new executive order, issued by Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, temporarily exempting lawyers, G-Men, natural scientists, economists, administrators and other technicians from the blanketing-in order of Jun 24 last, until a satisfactory plan can be worked out extending the merit system to these groups.

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday estimated his new order would affect only 10 per cent of the total or 5,000. The other 45,000 workers affected must either pass non-competitive examinations and come under civil service or leave the Government.

The House and Senate, however, in passing the $725,000,0000 deficiency relief bill, prohibit use of relief funds in paying salaries of persons blanketed into civil service. This bars an estimated 30,000 under WPA, and possibly 17,000 to 25,000 additional workers in the Agriculture, Treasury and other departments. Reformers are sad over the congressional exemption and feel that the 45,000 total may be whittled down further before it is all over.

Favors Civil Service WPA

Congressional spokesmen argued that an emergency agency should not be given the "permanent status" of civil service, ignoring the fact that bureaus under civil service can be abolished as well as non-civil service. Asked yesterday if he favored bringing the WPA under civil service, Mr. Roosevelt replied, "Certainly, why not?"

Among new agencies brought under civil service are the General Accounting Office, National Emergency Council, Commodity Credit Corporation, National Resources Committee, Export-Import Bank, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Employees' Compensation Commission, and also certain lighthouse service employees, crews of vessels, and hospital attendants.

Those temporarily exempted, pending the study and report of the Special Commitee, include:

Positions to which it is not now considered practicable to make appointments upon competitive examinations.

Positions the duties of which are found to be of a highly confidential nature.

Professional and scientific positions.

Positions in the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Certain administrative and technical positions.

Revision Is Urged In High Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Revision of the State High School system to provide a six-year secondary knowledge program and a working knowledge of everyday life is recommended in the seventh in a series of 10 reports by the Regents' inquiry.

This study by Prof. Francis T. Spaulding of Harvard University bears out the criticisms made by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of Harvard in the sixth study, in which Dr. Wilson charged the schools with giving inadequate preparation for the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

Dr. Spaulding's recommendations include definite preparation for employment as a part of every comprehensive high school program, cost $1,100,000; keeping in school unemployed boys and girls who now drop out before they reach the age of 18, cost $5,250,000 supervising out-of-town school projects carried on by pupils who have not obtained full time employment, cost $5,450,000; guidance of boys and girls who have left school until they are either 19 years old or have made a satisfactory vocational adjustment, cost $950,000; provision of technical and semi-professional education in grades above the tenth, cost $6,700,000.

The proposals total $20,000,000 a year more than is expended at the present time, but Dr. Spaulding believes that $26,000,000 could be saved by consolidation of small units in the rural sections of the State.

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South Denies Being Nation's No. 1 Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

erately prepared by Washington with an eye to "sell the South down the river" in the wage-hour law.

Because of much adverse publicity, it is a fact that in the minds of many residents of other sections of the United States who have not visited the South, the region is believed definitely substandard, drear, desolate, and poverty-stricken. It is filled, according to this way of thinking, with half-clothed Negroes, starving sharecroppers, degraded tenant-farmers, inefficient and unbusinesslike cities, and mountaineers singing Elizabethan ballads at every crossroads store.

From personal experience, it is possible to say that the South can supply practically any information for any point one would wish to prove. If one visits it only to find fault, he will find reasons to justify himself. There are poorly clothed Negroes, hungry and starving sharecroppers and tenant families. There are degraded conditions which belie description. There is inefficiency in the cities. It is possible to find mountaineers singing Elizabethan ballads, and many tenant women do work in the fields. Some of them are barefoot and some of them smoke corn-cob pipes.

Other Areas Have Problems

But such conditions are not confined to the South, are not the South's peculiar problems, and while deplored by Southerners, they are the exception rather than the rule. There are more than 30,000,000 people in the Southern region. Of these 716,000 were sharecroppers and 1,831,000 tenant farmers in 1935, representing possibly a third of the population. The conditions described are not uniformly found even among this third.

Southerners do feel, quite definitely, that they are entitled to much better treatment at the hands of the press and the Government than they have been accorded. They have pride in the Southland. Some of it is false pride, as Southerners are quick to discern, but they prefer to work out their own problems, social and individual, in their own way.

The Southerner sees this as expressing the "individuality" of the South and the Southerner. Because of this prevalent trait, the South refuses to be coerced.

Meanwhile, what are the facts which show that some of the statistics about the South do not always tell the whole story?

First, there is the 1938 study of the Labor Department on the Consumption Habits of the American People, which gives the median incomes of families in 39 United States cities, including New York and Chicago, and which give the white income separate from the Negro.

Southern City Tops List

One southern city, Columbia, South Carolina, tops all of the cities studied—even New York and Chicago—and with the exception of Billings, Montana, and New York, two other southern cities, Atlanta and Albany, Georgia, top all the other cities in the Nation, which were studied.

Columbia's median was $1,859, Billings', $1,838, New York's $1,814, Chicago's, $1,634.

Atlanta and Albany had median incomes of $1,691 and $1,653 respectively; Providence, Rhode Island, had $1,400; Columbus, Ohio, $1,601; Omaha, Nebraska, $1,552 and Portland, Oregon, $1,497.

One Southern city, Mobile, Alabama, had a median income of $1,402—about the middle of the list, and topped such cities as Haverhill, Mass., Muncie, Indiana, Everett, Washington, and Pueblo, Colorado.

A fourth southern city, Gastonia, N. C., a mill town, was at the bottom of the list with some of the cities in Indiana and Illinois.

In a similar study of 140 rural villages conducted in 1938 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, white median incomes in two Southern states—North Carolina and Mississippi,—topped those in the entire country from New York to California, from Michigan to Texas—with $1,548.

Northern States Lag Behind

Vermont and Massachusetts showed $1,232; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $1,039; Michigan and Wisconsin, $1,086; Illinois and Iowa, $737; Kansas and North Dakota, $916; Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, $1,285; Oregon and Washington, $1,023; California, $1,355, Georgia and South Carolina, $1,125.

The figures show the southern region studied was definitely above the majority of the country. And if there is an income problem No. 1, it traces to the Great Plains country, the figures show.

Southerners are acquainted with these figures. And that is why they ask: "Why are the writers, why is the President, why are New Deal statisticians slanting their statements to show that the South is the problem? Why not admit that the entire Nation has problems instead of singling out the Southern region?"

What of the Negro?

"That is quite true"; the Southerner replies, "but why should the Negro income compete with the white income in a statistical way? It is well known that the Negro, wherever he is, whether it is London, Paris, New York, Chicago, or New Orleans, is always at the bottom of the income list.

Why Figures Distort

"It stands to reason then that the region with the largest number of Negroes would be grossly misrepresented in any statistical comparison in which Negro and white income statistics were mixed."

For the matter of the record, however, median Negro incomes in New York for all families stands at $837, according to the Labor Department study. In Columbus, Ohio, the median is $695, Atlanta, Georgia, $549; Columbia, South Carolina, $548; Mobile Alabama, $444; Albany, Georgia, $392, and Gastonia, N. C., $469. The Negro income was not studied in the other cities.

The Southerner prefers to point out in this respect also that cheaper food, cheaper rent, and need for less clothing in the South serves to equalize to some extent even these figures.

It is the finding of this observer, who lived in a Southern state 20 years, after visiting every Southern State, that the South is now courageously tackling the problem of the Negro. It is a very real problem, and it is doubtful whether more populous northern areas could handle it as well as the South. Certainly the region with this vast number of people on a substandard income needs the co-operation of an understanding people.

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Spanish Parliament Convenes In Determined Show of Unity

FIGUERAS, Spain, Feb. 1, (AP)—BY COURIER TO THE FRENCH BORDER) — The Parliament of Government Spain—the Cortes—assembled today for a secret session to display its determination for continued resistance to the insurgents.

The Parliament was convoked "somewhere in Catalonia" just behind the battlefront in northeastern Spain where the Government succeeded in establishing its lines after last week's rout from Barcelona, the former Capital.

A semiannual meeting of the Cortes is required by the constitution to legalize decrees of the preceding six months. Last year's February session was held secretly in a monastery on the top of a mountain near Barcelona.

The agenda and the exact time and place of the present meeting were kept secret lest Insurgent air raiders attempt to break up the proceedings.

Deputies from central and southeastern Spain, however, were known to have flown north for the session as evidence of solidarity between the separated Governmental regions.

Since the outbreak of the civil war July, 18, 1936, the work of the Cortes has been carried on by a small committee with the law-making power in the hands of Premier Juan Negrin's Cabinet.

The Army newspaper printed at Gerona said that fresh troops had arrived in Catalonia from the Central Front.

It was also stated that Gen. Juan Serrabia Hernandez, former Commander-in-Chief of the Catalonian armies, had been replaced by General Jurado, professional Army officer and former Inspector General of Artillery in the Central Zone.

Two small half-sheet newspapers appear here and are read daily from a balcony in the center of Figueras. The Army paper published at Gerona also appears daily and a Government communiqué is issued each night.

Insurgents Slowed Down

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Insurgent drive northward from Barcelona was reported slowed down by stiffened Government resistance and muddy roads, but in the center of the line Gen. Francisco Franco's forces were said to have advanced to within five miles of Vich, highway town about 30 miles north of Barcelona and the same distance from the French border.

Government troops were holding their ground along the gorges of the upper Segre River to protect Puigcerda, road and rail gateway to France.

Knee deep in heavy snow in the Pyrenees, the column comprising about 10,000 men tried to hold the Insurgents south of Seo de Urgel, 34 mountain miles west of Puigcerda along the French border.

The Loyalists had little or no artillery, but were well equipped with automatic rifles and small arms. Their attackers were well-trained Navarrese mountain troops who dragged field batteries with them.

While this column held their ground, thousands of other Government troops hastily threw together barricades for a new defense line across the highway between Seo de Urgel and Puigcerda. Puigcerda is one of the three main highway exists into France left in Government hands, and since the surrender of Barcelona it is the main railway connection between France and Government Catalonia.

High in their tiny mountain Republic, Andorrans followed reports of the battle near by. If Seo de Urgel falls, Andorra's only road connection with Spain will be in Insurgent hands.

At Puigcerda, Col. Garcia Vivangos imposed strict military control over the refugee-swollen town.

World Roamer and Author

Richard M. Hallett

Author of "The Rolling World" has been sailor and lawyer and short-story writer.

Author of 'The Rolling World' Did Much Rolling on Own Hook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A lot of people have reached the same conclusion since, but at the time Richard Matthews Hallett decided that the practice of law was a lot of foolishness it was considered — a trifle advanced. Maybe it was the fact that he was born in Bath, Maine, that made him restless, for Bath is the place where they build ships to sail the seven seas.

He hasn't been to sea for quite a while now. Latterly he's been doing what you get a subtle impression he considers a slightly lily-fingered job—writing a book. He's had a roaring, noisy life of it, and someone told him he ought to write a book about it. Folk do say that this is one of the books which, when it was written, shows that it was one of the ones that should have been. Which is to say that not all books are.

At first Dick Hallett—though he'd written short stories for years—thought he could never in the world settle down to write a book. Writing is for arty people, who can get a moon on 'em and polish the fine phrase as a lady will sew a fine seam. . . . But anyway, Hallett had a try at it, and after a little bit he found it was really only like sitting in a chair in the sun of a blue and gold day and talking to someone he could see or could not see, saying "Now I remember the time I was in Liverpool—a night as black as your hat, it was—"

This year Dick Hallett is speaking before clubs in a swing around the country. To tell you what kind of a man he is to look at, it could be said this way. If you could find a good, substantial blonde bear, and could then dress the bear up in dinner clothes and give his hair a sort of a part over inquisitive eyes, you would have the design of Richard Matthews Hallett.

He started out conventionally enough. His father, whom he used to call "the great Old Man," wanted him properly schooled, and so when the preliminary part was done, he sent him to Harvard. It seemed to go well enough. When he finished Harvard he went to Harvard Law School, and when he had finished that he got a job as law clerk to Judge Learned Hand. But the sea wouldn't let him alone, and in 1912 he was standing grimly before the Standard Oil Company's Marine Superintendent at 26 Broadway in New York, and saying that, as he understood the Standard Oil was still chartering square-rigged ships, he would take it kindly if a job could be found for him.

"You're Judge Learned Hand's law clerk," the Superintendent mused, "and you want to ship before the mast." The fact was clear enough. The implication in repeating it was that perhaps the young man did not know quite what he was asking for.

Young Hallett mentioned certain of his ancestors, and their connection with the sea. "Might be so, might be so," the Superintendent said evenly in the way of implying that, in this world, anything may be so, and frequently is. "But your kinfolk or no kinfolk, you know that the sea is a dog's life, now, don't ye? Do ye know that, is what I want to find out."

Young Hallett came across with what he considered a masterly rebuttal.

"The law," he said, drawing himself up severely, "is no life for a dog, Sir." Judge Learned Hand would have been edified to hear him.

"The sea is hard, and she pays small wages," temporized the Superintendent.

"If I were to make $16 the year at the law," young Hallett said, "I would do very well, things being as they are, in the business of making a living in the law."

"Ah well," said the Superintendent, shaking his head, "It's no good to waste time arguing with a man who's made up his mind to never budge from the stand he's taken. Ye'll get, as an ordinary seaman, the magnificent sum of ten shilling a month, and found," he said, with a wry curl in his tone.

"Done," said young Hallett, grinning as if he'd been offered a guinea an hour.

And that was the beginning of all that's gone into "The Rolling World."

Opposing Views On Refugees Are Heard in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — Opposing viewpoints on the refugee problem were set forth in Canada's House of Commons Jan. 30.

While A. H. Heaps, Co-operative commonwealth Federation-Labor Member from Winnipeg, pleaded for the admission of a reasonable number of refugees from Europe and A. W. Neil, British Columbia Independent, moved to soften the provisions of the Immigration Act regarding the deportation of refugees, Wilfred Lacroix, Quebec Liberal, presented a petition opposing all immigration, particularly Jewish.

Mr. Heaps deplored the exploitation of the refugee question for political purposes. In order to avoid political controversy, which might give rise to racial feeling, he suggested Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King call political leaders into conference and agree upon a policy with respect to the admission of refugees.

Mr. Lacroix presented his petition on behalf of the Saint John Baptiste Society of Quebec Diocese. He said it was signed by 127,364 persons "protesting all immigration whatsoever and especially Jewish immigration.

General Motors Plants Set 1938 Safety Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new all-time safety record was established in 1938 by the 86 plants of the General Motors Corporation in United States and Canada, it was announced Jan. 28. For every 1,000,000 man-hours of work last year, the announcement says, there were only 4.91 lost-time accidents, compared to 5.15 in 1937 and 5.19 in 1936.

Seven General Motors plants had no lost-time accidents during the entire year of these, two— the Packard Electric and the Sunlight Electric plants of Warren, Ohio—completed their second year of a perfect safety record.

Commons Adjourns: Bow to Chamberlain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Following the foreign affairs debate yesterday, the House of Commons passed by 258 to 133 a motion for adjournment.

The vote was considered somewhat of a test of sentiment, thus shown to favor Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement in Europe and nonintervention in Spain which he had been outlining prior to the motion.

France Sets Its Spanish Refugees To Work on Camp

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 1 (AP)—France, unwilling host to thousands of able-bodied but war-weary Spaniards, today began to set to work those who refused to return to Spain.

The first 200 Spanish Government Army deserters sent to the site of the French concentration camp at Argelès-sur-Mer discovered they had to build it.

A mobile guard captain gave the 200 a brief introductory talk in Spanish on the wasteland at Argelès where they found wood for the barracks to house them and barbed wire for fences to enclose them.

"Gentlemen," said the captain, "you will be fed well and lodged well, but you must work for it. You are now in France, not Spain, and as long as you stay here you will be subjected to French military discipline."

Set to Work

He then set them to work digging foundations for barracks and setting posts for fences. The camp at Argelès, officials said, would be built entirely by Spaniards who choose to live in it.

The concentration camp idea together with the sight of food trucks rolling into Spain already had sent a large number of Government ex-soldiers back to the units they deserted.

Heavy reinforcements of French troops were sent to the Frontier Zone to barricade France against a possible mass retreat of the Government armies in Catalonia.

Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, conferred with civil and military authorities who said preparations were being made to prevent Spanish soldiers from overrunning French soil. M. Sarraut ordered the entry of Spain's civilian refugees into France to be speeded lest they be caught in the threatened stampede.

French authorities at La Tour de Carol, first railroad station on the French side, were passing about 3,000 refugees per day into France by train. All were women, children, elderly men, and wounded soldiers.

At Le Perthus and Cerbère, other points along the border, about 2,000 crossed at each point.

Several food trucks of international relief organizations got through to Figueras, from Le Perthus today, but their cargoes fed only a fraction of the hungry refugees there.

Refugee Camps

The road from Figueras to the border town of Le Perthus was still crowded with refugees, who took advantage of the return of fair weather to dry their rain-soaked belongings in their roadside camps.

The people appeared to be making the best of the situation. Men shaved in front of their tents; women cooked, and children played about the hillsides.

(Reports from Barcelona, meanwhile, said crowds of hungry people besieged social service centers in Insurgent-controlled Barcelona in such numbers that soldiers and civil guards were needed to keep order. Officials announced that the situation would be under control within a week when the first food trains arrive. Food so far has been brought in by truck on the shell-torn road from Lerida.)

Memorial to Ataturk

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Architects and artists of international repute are to be invited to take part in a competition for the erection of a mausoleum as a memorial to the late Kemal Ataturk. The cost is estimated at $175,000.

Japan Not to Pay Powers For War Losses in China

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Diet today that Japan does not intend to indemnify third powers for losses due to Japan's military actions in China, but that she would demand that China pay indemnities for individual losses of Japanese nationals.

He said this did not mean China would be forced to pay general indemnities, however.

Replying to a question, the Foreign Minister said Japan is "doing her utmost to respect the vested rights of third powers."

British Ask Explanation

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1 (AP)—British naval authorities today asked the Japanese for an immediate explanation of the seizure Jan. 30 of the British freighter Saint Vincent de Paul.

The master of the British vessel, upon his arrival here today, reported two Japanese destroyers escorted the Saint Vincent de Paul to Tsingtao after she had been seized by a customs vessel.

At Tsingtao, despite British representations, the Japanese refused to permit the ship to leave until the British cruiser Birmingham was ordered to the scene from Weihaiwei. The Birmingham escorted the freighter most of the way to Shanghai.

A Japanese Navy spokesman said Japanese naval authorities played no direct part in the seizure and detention of the Saint Vincent de Paul, asserting it "just happened that Japanese destroyers were patrolling the vicinity and proceeded to Tsingtao at the same time."

Soldiers as Poets

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—A captain and a private with the armies in China won two of the five-best awards in the annual Imperial Poetry Contest on the subject, "The Morning Sun Shines on the Island."

A verse by Emperor Hirohito was read along with those of the prize winners at a palace ceremony.

It was: "Commanding down from these lofty edifices, we see, beautifully the islets off the shores appear, reflecting the new year's rising sun."

Papers to Publish 'Around the Clock'

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, who purchased the Washington Herald and the Washington Times Jan. 28, announced they would be combined and published as an "around-the-clock newspaper" beginning Feb. 1.

The Herald has been a morning paper and the Times an afternoon publication. Mrs. Patterson said the merger was decided upon "for sound editorial as well as business reasons." The two papers formerly were owned by William R. Hearst.

Dolls—Valentine Special

We are presenting our quaint little Miss Pegsilly Doll as a Valentine. A little wooden, pegged, jointed doll, 5½" high. An unusual gift for the doll house or collector. Price $1.00. Free catalogue on request.

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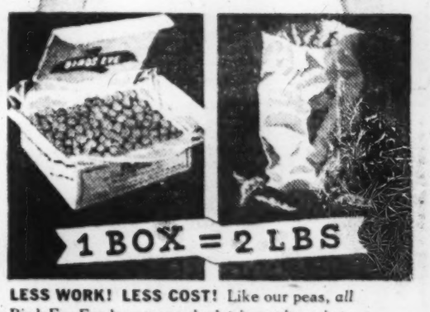

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Not Easy to Serve as a 'First Woman Cabinet Member'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Madame Secretary Has to Untie Many a Hard Knot

But Bent Upon an Effort to Heal Labor Differences, She Keeps Steady and Pushes Her Program

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Being the first woman cabinet member has brought many trials as well as honors to Frances Perkins. Not only has she been spotlighted as the first "Madame Secretary," but she has been in charge of the Labor Department at a crucial time when labor has come of age and is experimenting with its new-found power.

The threat of impeachment, advanced by a New Jersey congressman who accuses her of shielding a Communist labor leader from deportation, is but a dramatized phase of a large and troublesome breach in labor ranks which Miss Perkins never bargained for when she agreed to accept promotion from Franklin D. Roosevelt from Industrial Commissioner of New York to Secretary of Labor.

Her Chief Aim

Healing this split between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. is now Miss Perkins' chief aim. When these differences are reconciled, dozens of lesser problems will disappear.

The present storm over the Labor Department's treatment of Harry Bridges is an outgrowth of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute. Bridges is an Australian-born C. I. O. leader. He has never admitted membership in the Communist Party, but the conservative faction of labor charges he belongs to the party and says his deportation would set a good precedent.

Caught between the two fires, Miss Perkins has sought refuge in opinions of Labor Department legal experts who advise her, because of a conflict of decisions in circuit courts, to wait until a similar case involving an avowed member of the Communist Party is decided shortly by the Supreme Court.

A congressional investigation of the Bridges case would be welcomed by Miss Perkins, she has announced, because it will give her a chance to tell her "misunderstood" side of the story.

Experience at Hull House

Miss Perkins has never been very popular with those patriotic groups advocating tighter immigration restrictions. Although she has never suggested letting down the bars, her early experiences with Jane Addams at Hull House have given her a higher regard for the alien than that held by many so-called "superpatriots." Her first official act in Washington was to abolish the 55-man "secret service," established by her predecessor for spotting possible deportees. "We shall strive," she declared, "to regard the rights of the individual and human interests, and shall also try to observe international amenities and to have some regard for economic conditions and economic policies."

What impressions are the history books likely to give of the first woman cabinet member? Will she ever be "understood"? Will impeachment charges and discontent over her failure to take a stand against sit-down strikes outshine the reforms she has made in her own department?

As Her Record Grows

How will history evaluate her service to the working man? Will it record for instance:

Her initiation of an annual conference of state labor officials; and a new division of the Labor Department which has furnished the impetus for numerous new state laws establishing minimum wages, abolishing industrial home work, providing apprentice training, reorganizing state departments of labor, enacting a 16-year basic minimum age for employment and instituting workmen's compensation? Will it record:

Her chairmanship of the committee on economic security which drew up the original social security law?

Her pioneering efforts in behalf of the United States employment service and a nationwide system of employment offices?

The support she has lent to movements for shorter hours of labor, abolition of child labor, generous workmen's compensation, stricter laws for safeguards to prevent accidents, better safety and health protection in factories?

Reports that Miss Perkins will resign crop up frequently. She knows nothing of such a possibility. All she knows is that the President picked her at the urging of his wife and "Molly" Dewson, Democratic women's chief, in March, 1933, over vehement protests from labor leaders that she had "never held a union card."

Social Service Approach

Her training for the post was in the field of social service rather than in labor organization. After graduation from Mt. Holyoke and further study at Chicago, Pennsylvania, and Columbia Universities, she worked ten years for the Consumers' League in New York in behalf of better working conditions, especially in the field of fire and accident prevention. Alfred E. Smith first named her Industrial Commissioner of New York in 1919.

Later she served in the same spot under Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor. He knew her abilities and her deficiencies when he chose her to be Labor Secretary. For six years now he has kept her as his chief adviser on unemployment, labor relations, and other problems of the working man, in a time when these subjects have been of unprecedented importance.

Soon after she took office, Miss Perkins went to Pittsburgh to visit the United States Steel Plant. A general manager who conducted her about was noticeably skeptical of a woman's fitness for the Labor Department post. He doubted that she could know about a steel company's problems. Her information began to amaze him. The climax of the incident came when the group stepped into a small automatic elevator. The officials struggled in vain to get it started. "Perhaps if you close the door all the way, it may go," Miss Perkins diplomatically suggested.

Her Task the Thing That Matters

So it has been. She has felt criticism some, but much of the time she has been too busy getting her job done to let criticism annoy her. In addition to her official duties Miss Perkins has taken on the job of social entertaining that normally falls to a cabinet wife. The rules of capital precedence, rather unfairly in view of her double role, place her at the foot of the line of cabinet ladies.

Washington social life she takes easily and gracefully without laying much stress to it. Her real ambition is to go down in history as the peacemaker between the troublous factions that are now impeding advance of the labor movement in the United States.

"Women at Washington" runs once a month.

Ewing Galloway; Harris and Ewing

Above—The U. S. Department of Labor Building, on Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. Below—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Through the Editor's Window

Toward a Singing Countryside

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the fine things that emerged from the efforts to combat the depression was the community chorus. Even with better times (and more money to spend for recreation) many of these choruses persist; and the habit of singing together, so well formed in certain of the European countries, grows apace in America. One often thinks of these community choruses as largely city and town groups. They are particularly flourishing, however, in rural regions.

"Many rural communities have formed their own community choral clubs and choruses, meeting regularly for rehearsals, sometimes under the direction of one of their own members who has had special musical training, and sometimes if the necessary funds are to be had, under a trained director," says Clara Bell Woolworth, writing in The Rural New Yorker. Some of these choruses are mixed groups, and some are made up entirely of men or entirely of women. "They can always be depended on to furnish good entertainment for community events and often they will travel across the state to join with similar groups in a musical festival," Miss Woolworth says.

* * *

Americans who marvel at the fine village singing they hear when traveling in Europe might like to discover that they actually have the makings of a singing countryside at home. Go to state and county fairs, meetings of the grange, farm and home week celebrations, and there you will find rural Americans singing. The folksongs and ballads of the people are still favorites, as is natural and wholesome; but of regular choral music the thinner sorts of part songs are happily giving way to music of a more lasting and worth-while quality. On the wings of song—or perhaps on the tail—there may even some day come chamber groups and string ensembles, with, eventually, rural orchestras.

Choral or instrumental music groups make fine reasons for getting together. Furthermore a company of people assembled for such a cause, is likely to hold its social standard up to the quality of music chosen. Thus if the music is good enough, personalities and gossip do not flourish in its atmosphere—as experience has often proved. Nor do the personal strivings and petty jealousies of many of the old-time church double quartets inject themselves into these groups where all are equal in membership, solos are few, and teamwork is more important than personal importance. Along the same line Miss Woolworth makes the interesting observation that where these rural choruses used to get together in the name of "contest," they now meet not to vie with each other for place and position but to co-operate for producing better music. Thus the word "contest" has given way to the word "festival"—in itself an indication of growth in rural community spirit.

* * *

One of the lures of the city has for rural dwellers ever been the idea that there would be in a city more companionship, more people with whom to do things. Yet many a city dweller will maintain that it is in the midst of crowds that one can feel most alone. Rural regions through their very effort in recent years to bridge all sense of isolation by means of community gatherings, farm and home week celebrations, and, now, music festivals, have left people of the farms no reason to feel separated from one another; and an appreciation of farm life grows. In all this, the choruses play an important and essential part. A singing countryside is a friendly, more contented countryside.

A Wednesday Column

Women of Latvia at New Posts

Encouraging Word From Other Countries, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

This month's letter will take up a few points concerning business and professional women of Norway, Switzerland, Poland, and Latvia.

To begin at the end of the list, Latvia has recently appointed nine of its women to the Lettish Chamber of Letters and Art. Mr. A. Berzins, the Minister of Social Affairs, chose a woman poet, a woman novelist, a composer, an opera singer, a dancer, two actresses, and a collector of national art. He also went into the business world and selected the woman publisher of one of the most popular of Lettish newspapers, the "Jaunakas Zinas."

Work in connection with the Chamber, which consists altogether of 100 members, lasts for one year and is done voluntarily. It consists in planning and running a form of organization to co-ordinate the interests of the arts. Its objective is the promotion of the literary and artistic life of the country through the opening of schools and courses of art and of letters, and in the arrangement of lectures, excursions, exhibitions, competitions, and the like.

Of Wider Significance

The recognition of women as valuable collaborators in cultural schemes is important, but Lettish women themselves believe it has a still wider significance. Latvia has recently adopted a new constitution. Under this constitution, the Chamber of Letters and Art, and the Chamber of Professions, will form, between them, a body called the State Cultural Council. This State Cultural Council, together with the State Economic Council, will possess the right to elect their own representatives to the State Council, which in future will replace the older Lettish Parliament.

A friend writing from Riga tells me that, in future, women who serve in the Chamber of Letters and Art will be official servants of the new Lettish constitution. She evidently believes this fact will have a wide influence upon the whole status of Lettish women. In a postscript, she adds that, among 26 Honorary Correspondents appointed to the Chamber, two are women—Aspasija, the poet, and Herta Luse, one of the best-known singers of the National Opera.

Encouraging News

News from Poland is equally encouraging although it concerns one woman instead of a number. A friend in Warsaw writes that a woman—Dr. Irena Bobrowna — has been given the directorship of the new seismographic observatory at the Warsaw University. Poland had never possessed a first-class seismographic observatory. Dr. Bobrowna believed she could provide one. With patience she worked against odds until finally, fully equipped with the finest instruments, the observatory was opened, and she herself was made director of it. Poland, says my friend, will stand now on a level with any country in seismographic observations.

Word from Norway is less encouraging, perhaps, unless it indicates the fact that women are becoming impatient under what they consider an evasion of justice. In June, 1938, you may remember, Norwegian women won the legal right to employment in any State Service. Among other things, this meant that in future they would have the right to enter the ministry of the Church. My friend in Norway writes me that a young woman student duly presented herself for the final course in theology at the Menighetsfakultetet—an establishment founded by the most conservative theologians for the purpose of preserving what they deemed to be the "purity" of Lutheranism—and was refused. To the members of this establishment, the idea of a woman preacher was entirely out of order. Labor she might in other spheres of Church activity, but preach—no!

Important Ruling

The women of Norway were not, however, prepared to submit to such ruling. The case was taken to the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Department ruled that, whether they liked it or not, the members of the Menighetsfakultetet were obliged by law to admit the woman candidate. If they refused, it was stated, the right of the establishment to hold public examinations would be forfeited.

My friend does not tell me the end of the story. But this official decision will make a deep impression on all State departments, and, even if the ecclesiastics hold out, women will not be the losers.

Finally, from Switzerland, comes news of yet another appeal by women for the franchise. The Union of Swiss Suffrage Societies has sent a letter to every member of the Swiss Parliament, both of the Federal National Council and of the Cantonal State Councils pointing out that women are being asked to collaborate in settling the economic affairs of their country. They are aware that discussion is going on as to how far women may, in case of need, be mobilized for auxiliary military service. They are constantly reminded that, in the democratic training of children, their influence is of first importance. And women, they declare, are only too ready to render service in each direction.

As a token of good faith and understanding, may they not in return ask for those rights of citizenship without which no economic, military, or teaching efforts can be fully effective? Democracy, say the Swiss women, is incomplete while it excludes them from its operations.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

Miss Lovell's monthly letter runs the first Wednesday of each month

Country Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now our kettle sings again, all the evening through,
And snow outside the window turns dusky winter-blue.
Now the snowdrifts pile again high against the stoop,
The currant bush is smothered, the pine boughs droop.
Now the candle throws again its shadow down the floor
And Winter and Westwind knock loud against the door.

Aileen L. Fisher

To Keep Your Linoleum in Condition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All linoleum floors should be dusted daily and waxed frequently, depending on the amount of wear they receive. If you are fortunate enough to have one of these bright new shiny linoleum floors, it probably already has a coat of wax which was recommended by the manufacturer or contractor. To keep the floor in good condition, it should be dusted daily with a dry mop. All spots and dirt which cannot be removed with the mop should be wiped away with a damp cloth.

When a more thorough cleaning becomes necessary, great care should be taken in the process. Mild soap suds and only warm (never hot) water should be used. Strong soaps are likely to soften the linoleum and gritty or harsh cleaning compounds may scratch the surface and mar the pattern. The floor should never be flooded with water and it is best to use a tightly wrung rag or string mop.

Frequent waxings will lengthen the life and preserve the beauty of your floor. Waxing should always be done immediately after a thorough washing. Make certain the floor is absolutely dry and then apply the wax. A thin even coat is best since too heavy an application gives the floor a glossy appearance and makes it slippery. Kitchen and bathroom floors, because they get more wear, require more cleaning and waxing than linoleum in other rooms.

You can also help protect your floor from beauty mars by using gliders and cups under the furniture. Sharp chair and table legs and broken castors dig deep grooves into linoleum and often leave scars and holes.

Shoe That Won First Prize in Recent Shoe Design Contest.

Prize-Winning Shoe!

New York

America's most beautiful shoe has just recently been selected as the result of the first national shoe design contest, held by the shoe industry, under the auspices of the Kidskin Guild. L. B. Eastman, a young designer of Dallas, Texas, was winner of the first award. Twenty prizes were awarded for designs of obvious merit by the judges, who were nationally famous designers and manufacturers of shoes.

The winning shoe, shown here, was designed to harmonize with present fashions. Thus, its shape suggests skirts with a swing to them; the shoe is "belted" at the throat, as is the fashionable dress at the waistline, and it is also pleated to give the flaring lines shown by the current skirt.

Health, comfort, as well as smartness were considered by the designer. Thus, the shoe was made of kidskin because it is porous, shape-holding, and not only smart, but smooth and soft enough to ensure comfort, suppleness, and the glove-fitting quality sought by the designer.

"Chewies" for Children—Easy-to-Make Candy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The manufacturers of candy rightly say that candy is a food. . . . In many families where there are children, however, the question of providing them with wholesome candy at a cost suitable to the family budget is a problem. One mother solved this problem in the following manner:

Using for a foundation a syrup made from a good plain recipe for fudge or panocha, she would add just before the liquid candy was ready to pour into a buttered pan, two or three cupfuls of one of several prepared cereals, such as puffed rice, puffed wheat, cornflakes, or crushed shredded wheat biscuit. (The shredded wheat biscuit crumbles easily when rolled with a rolling pin.) These cereals all have pleasant nut-like flavors of their own, but the usual concentrated flavoring may be used in addition as desired. To give further variety to these homemade candies one may add some chopped nuts—peanuts are cheap and very satisfactory—small raisins, currants, or chopped tender prunes. These are especially good with the puffed cereals. In combination with the cornflakes and crushed whole wheat biscuit, fine chopped cocoanut is particularly good.

When pouring out the candy, it is best not to have it more than three-fourths of an inch thick in the pan so that it can be bitten easily after it is cut into squares and oblongs. Before the candy stiffens it should be cut into the desired sizes and shapes with a sharp knife. Mothers will find these candies can be made very quickly, and so simple are the culinary steps that little girls can soon learn how to make them. Children of even five or six years will enjoy helping to wrap the cold candy in oiled paper. When so wrapped it is ready for instant use. Because the candy is easy to make and the ingredients inexpensive, it is possible to have a supply on hand for use in school lunch boxes, for after school snacks or after dinner treats.

The texture of this candy is most suitable for children. It requires vigorous chewing, yet is not too hard. When eaten after school, milk is welcomed to "top off with." And mothers are likely to find "Dad" asking for his piece after dinner, and the whole family and their friends enjoying these good chewies.

A. S. L.

Baby Records That Went on Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Mateo, Calif.

Dear Editor:

This is a plea that some of the school papers coming home at the end of the year be saved—especially of the younger children.

When the first baby came in our home there was a large baby book for one gift. It not only had space for the usual records, but many blank pages. I saved, off and on, school play invitations, sometimes a newspaper clipping or a few sentences just describing some important event.

* * *

Eventually three more children came to us—but no other baby book. As the first was not filled, I continued to add to that, but not as completely. Finally the book is bulging with all kinds of treasures. So this summer I plan to make a scrapbook for each child.

The first baby is now in Junior College, and I feel is capable of continuing her own scrapbook if she wishes. I shall hope to jot down a line once in a while concerning any special event in her original book.

Because the three others arrived very near each other, there came a time when all of them wanted to know what they did that was funny or interesting. And there was so much more to tell of number one!

* * *

Some of the drawings are truly good for a laugh later; or when one's present lesson papers may not be of the best it is an inspiration to see a perfect paper of the previous year.

It is easy to remember outstanding things, such as little brother floating everything in his bath he could carry into the bathroom. Just a few minutes to write what Jack did this or that or took part in the play will more than repay. Then when the extra minute comes it can be placed in the scrapbook along with the "never-to-come-again" records.

Mrs. H. A. P.

Popcorn Cake

An unusual and inexpensive cake for a children's party can be made by pressing candied popcorn into an angel food tin. First grease the pan. Then sprinkle some small bright candies in the bottom. Pop the corn as usual, mix it with your favorite recipe for popcorn balls, and press it firmly into the tin. When you remove it, decorate it with a large cellophane bow.

(Mrs.) N. R. M., Minnesota

Scrubbing Carpets

A well-known Chicago hotel shares its method for cleaning carpets:

Use a good soap which will lather well. Dissolve the soap in hot water, making a good suds. Then using a circular motion, scrub a small piece at a time, being careful to overlap each piece scrubbed. Rinse with clear cold water, then dry as much as possible with clean cloths, using cloths which are as absorbent as possible, such as bath towels, etc.

We in the hotel use a vacuum tank which absorbs the water here, but naturally at home you wouldn't have that facility. When drying the carpet, be sure to rub the nap of the carpet all in the same direction so there will not be light and dark shades in the carpet when finished. Let dry thoroughly before putting any furniture on it or walking on it.

Forbath and Rejane; Courtesy of Best and Co.

To Wear Right Now—And Later

Now is the time for all good girls to buy a print dress . . . well, perhaps not every good girl, but those of you who are looking for something that will give you a feeling of spring even though fur coats are still in order. Something, of course, that will serve later in the season as well. One of the new models is the silk frock shown above. It comes with either a navy or black ground and with pink, violet, or white motifs. Fullness at the hips is a characteristic of the spring mode. And note the pockets on the skirt and high on the bodice; also the shrugged shoulders. The suede belt matches the motifs, and the poke bonnet, fashioned of a straw braid matching the ground of the fabric, is faced with that color.

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Boston Amusements—'Macbeth', Incoming Films, Art Exhibitions

Incident from the Filmed 'Zaza'
Herbert Marshall, Claudette Colbert, and Bert Lahr in the picture coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Paramount Pictures; 20th Century Fox; RKO Radio Pictures

Detail Recorded From 'Jesse James'
Pursuit of the bandits in the Technicolor movie due Thursday at the Metropolitan.

Trio From Kipling in New Version of 'Gunga Din'
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in the film now at the Keith Memorial.

Shakespeare at the Copley

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Macbeth" is a difficult play. It raises problems of stagecraft. It makes unaccustomed demands on players trained in the realistic conventions of the contemporary theater. In Macbeth himself and in Lady Macbeth it has two of the great characters of Shakespearean drama. But it mingles eleventh century barbarism with the tragic remorse of civilized conscience, and bridges the gap between by poetic soliloquies.

Twice within recent memory the play has been attempted in Boston—once by Walter Hampden and again by Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper—in neither case with great success. In the Federal Theater production, which opened last evening at the Copley, the largest achievements have been in the method of staging and direction arranged by Eliot Duvey.

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The play has been divided into two parts, with the one intermission falling after the banquet scene. For single setting there is a solid structure, that resembles an arched bridge with a long descending flight of stairs, more than it connotes the battlements of a castle. But by the changing emphasis of lights it can be made to serve as a battleground, the heath where the witches prepare their incantations, the entrance to Duncan's chamber, or—by the addition of a tapestried hanging—a medieval banquet hall.

The banquet scene is the most impressive in the play. A few candles dimly light the surroundings. Banquo's ghost, garbed in black, appears and disappears with startling ease before the distraught Macbeth. More than in the rest of the play there is a sense of mounting suspense and excitement.

Through much of the evening this is a "Macbeth" in which the players speak their lines with clarity and with a feeling for the poetry. Yet rarely do they get beneath the surface of the characters. In attire and outward semblance they suggest the creatures of the playwright's imagination. But they miss the inner fire of gnawing ambitions that are the prelude to direful deeds, or the corroding doubts when rivals to the throne have seemingly been swept away.

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Surprisingly, too, the play seems lacking in action. In the scene of the discovery of Duncan's murder, for instance, it misses the lift of excitement that should be present. But on the credit side, it includes parts of the text that are sometimes omitted. Lady Macduff is visible with her helpless bairn, and the scene in England where her husband receives the news of her tragic end has been kept.

Glenn Wilson as Macbeth speaks his lines with vigor, and at times infuses his soliloquies with poetic imagination. In the sleep walking scene, which is the test of Lady Macbeth, Elsa Tashko is moderately successful. William Warren is the conventionally gentle Duncan; Harry E. Lowell, a sturdy Banquo; Basil Burwell, a fiery but somewhat synthetic Macduff. The second scene of the witches and the apparitions of Banquo's descendants has been ingeniously managed.

It is an ambitious undertaking to which the Federal Theater has set its hand. It is not an outstanding dramatic triumph. But it is a worthy achievement. If for nothing else it would be deserving for the opportunity which it affords of hearing Shakespeare's words spoken—as it was intended that they should be—in the theater.

'Macbeth'

Copley Theater — Shakespeare's tragedy in a Federal Theater production, directed by Eliot Duvey, with settings and costumes designed by Paul Cadorette and choreography by Burt Kelsey. Principal members of the cast are:

First Witch	Burt Kelsey
Second Witch	Jack Granfield
Third Witch	Anita Webb
Duncan	William Warren
Malcolm	Charles McFarland
A Sergeant	Fritz Eisenmann
Lennox	Edward Dillon
Angus	John Lyons
Ross	Roger MacDonald
Macbeth	Glenn Wilson
Banquo	Harry E. Lowell
Lady Macbeth	Elsa Tashko
Fleance, son to Banquo	Muriel Woodward
Donalbain, younger son to Duncan	Jack Granfield
A Porter	Eliot Duvey
Macduff	Basil Burwell
Murderers	Bertram Parry, Robert Fay
Lady Macduff	Winifred Douglass
Son to Macduff	Florence Walsh
A Doctor	William Warren
A Messenger	Burt Kelsey

Lili Boulanger Memorial Concert

"Canticle of the Sun," the Finale of Malipiero's "San Francesco d'Assisi," will be given at the Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund Concert in Symphony Hall, Monday evening, March 6. It is said that this will be the first performance of the "Canticle" in America.

Four compositions by Lili Boulanger and one each from the pen of Bach and Beethoven complete this program, which will be conducted by Nadia Boulanger, distinguished French composer and teacher, and W. Wallace Woodworth. Every spring Mlle. Boulanger conducts a concert as a tribute to her gifted sister, winner of the Grand Prix de Rome, whose career came to a close in 1918, when she was only 24 years old. This commemoration, now held for the first time in this country instead of in Paris, is designed to establish a fund for promising composers needing financial assistance.

In order to assist Mlle. Boulanger, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, under Mr. Woodworth, are participating in this memorial instead of giving their annual concert. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, E. Power Biggs, organist, and four soloists in Mlle. Boulanger's group from Paris—Noemie Perugia, soprano, Natalie Kedroff, contralto, Hugues Cuenod, tenor, and Dodo Conrad, bass—complete the personnel. All the soloists except Mlle. Perugia were heard here last year. The program:

Kyrie from the Mass in B minor — Johann Sebastian Bach
"Elegischer Gesang" — Ludwig van Beethoven
Finale, "Canticle of the Sun," from "San Francesco d'Assisi" — G. Francesco Malipiero
"Pour les Funerailles d'un Soldat" — Lili Boulanger
"Pie Jesu" — Lili Boulanger
"Psaume XXIV" — Lili Boulanger

The committee of judges, serving with Nadia Boulanger, to determine those composers most worthy of assistance are Serge Koussevitzky, Igor Stravinsky, Walter Piston, and Aaron Copland.

The honorary committee is composed of Miss Ada L. Comstock, Dr. James B. Conant, Dr. Walter Damrosch, Ernest B. Dane, Wallace Goodrich, Miss Mildren H. McAfee, and Edward A. Taft. The committee in charge is Miss Holl, A. Llewellyn Jennings, manager of the Harvard Glee Club, and Mrs. Burgess Whitney, committee chairman.

Tickets will be on sale at Symphony Hall beginning Feb. 14.

Holmes and Sweden

Burton Holmes' subject for the fourth lecture of his current series at Symphony Hall, next Saturday afternoon is "Sweden, from Jemtland to the Castles of Scania."

The material for this travelogue, in color and motion picture, was gathered by Mr. Holmes during a long motor trip through the country last summer. It shows the modern and fast-growing cities, as well as the beauty of pastoral scenes.

For the final lecture of the series Mr. Holmes will give "The New Ireland—from Dublin to the famous Beauty Spots," on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11.

Kipling and Jesse James From Hollywood

In the headline pictures coming to Boston movie houses this week, there is a strongly marked trend toward costume or period drama. "Gunga Din," for instance, draws its inspiration from Rudyard Kipling and the days of British imperial conflict in India. "Jesse James" goes back to a pre-Dillinger era of bank robberies in the Middle West. "Zaza" stems from the early days of the century and the perennial music halls of Paris.

To these incoming attractions might be added "Sweethearts," which continues for a second week at the State and Orpheum, as another indication of the same general tendency. For the latter is essentially a Victor Herbert operetta, delivered in the new wrappings of a backstage story.

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Keith Memorial

Beginning with preview showings last evening, "Gunga Din" had settled down today to a regular run at the Keith Memorial. It is generally expected that the engagement will continue for more than a week.

The picture is long and on a lavish scale, with considerable battle scenes shown in detail. Sam Jaffe, who had another native part in "Lost Horizon," is the water carrier from whom the film takes its name; but Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as three British soldiers, have more conspicuous parts. The cast also includes Joan Fontaine and Eduardo Ciannelli. The film was directed by George Stevens. In New York, where it opened last week, the picture was praised for its spectacular qualities.

In preparation for the engagement, a new magnascope screen has been installed. A new Walt Disney revue, "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood," and other short Disney films, are included in the bill.

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Metropolitan

"Jesse James," which comes to the Metropolitan tomorrow, is a romantically treated melodrama distantly based on the career of the bank robber and train bandit, photographed in Technicolor and filled with much hard riding.

This is the film in which it has been charged and denied that there was cruelty to horses during the taking of scenes in the Ozarks. The picture was directed by Henry King, who was responsible for "Lloyds of London," "In Old Chicago," and "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Its cast includes Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda, Nancy Kelly, Randolph Scott, Henry Hull, Slim Summerville, J. Edward Bromberg, John Carradine, Brian Donlevy, and Jane Darwell.

"While New York Sleeps," the second film on the bill, has Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler as a pair of reporters who are so intent on getting news that they publish a murder story before the murder is committed. Jean Rogers, Robert Kellard, Jean Woodbury and Harold Huber are in the cast.

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Paramount-Fenway

Picture patrons who wend their way to the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow will find "Zaza" clamoring for attention on the screen.

"Zaza," by this time is something of a classic. It began as a play by Pierre Berton and Charles Simon. Then there was an opera by Leoncavallo. David Belasco produced the play and it helped to make Mrs. Leslie Carter famous. As far back as 1915 the movies had discovered the story and produced a film with Pauline Frederick as the star. There was another version in 1923 with Gloria Swanson heading the cast.

In the present version Claudette Colbert is Zaza, but the story is still about a French music hall dancer who falls in love with a married man, goes to his home to ask his wife to free him, sees his small daughter, and departs to become the favorite of Paris. It is all done as a period piece, with the early 1900's as a background.

George Cukor has directed and the list of players includes Herbert Marshall, Bert Lahr, Helen Westley, Constance Collier, Genevieve Tobin, Walter Catlett, Rex O'Malley.

"Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston, and Otto Kruger, is the other film on the bill.

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Keith Boston

Vaudeville for the week end will start Thursday at the Keith Boston with Beatrice Howell in "Stardust Revue of 1939," as chief item of stage entertainment. In the cast will be: Three Freshmen, comedians; the Colstons, satirical dancers; Gil and Bernie Mason; John Eliot, baritone; Anita Jaokobi, impressionist; and the Three Tell Sisters. The two films will be: "The Long Shot," with Gordon Jones and Marsha Hunt; and "Tough Kid," with Frankie Darro and Judith Anderson.

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Films Holding Over

Two of the regular first runs bills will hold over for more extended engagements. They are:

State and Orpheum—"Sweethearts." Victor Herbert's operetta done in Technicolor, with a backstage story to serve as setting for the songs and spectacle. Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald, Frank Morgan, Mischa Auer, Reginald Gardiner, and Ray Bolger are among those in a large cast. Second week.

Fine Arts—"Grand Illusion." French film, with some English dialogue and abundant subtitles, telling an engrossing story about French war prisoners in Germany and their efforts to escape. Notably directed and acted. Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay, Eric von Stroheim, and Dita Parlo are among the players. Now in its fourth week.

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Short Subjects

At the South Station Theater, the bill for next week will be: "They Live Again," a dramatization of the story of insulin; "How Newsreels Are Made"; "King Vulture," story of a research expedition; Mickey Mouse cartoon; "Skating with Evelyn Chandler"; Charlie Chase comedy; "Mechanix Illustrated"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; and newsreels.

At the Trana-Lux starting Friday the program will include a newsreel digest; "The Miracle of Salt Lake City"; Colonel Stoopnagle in "Cavalcade of Stuff"; Pete Smith specialty, "Man's Greatest Friend"; "Inside the White House"; Mickey's Parrott; and Fashion Forecast.

E. F. M.

Plays to Come

Ruth Draper—At the Plymouth, starting Monday, Feb. 6, with a program of monologues and character sequences.

Susan and God—At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

Five Kings—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Feb. 20. Orson Welles' gleanings from Shakespeare's chronicle plays, produced by the Mercury Theater under the sponsorship of the Theater Guild. Mr. Welles will be Falstaff and Burgess Meredith Prince Hal. The production will be the fifth offering in Boston of the subscription series of plays.

Opera Schedule

The mail sale of tickets for the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera opens next Monday. The corrected list of operas and artists follows:

Thursday evening, March 16, "Falstaff" (Verdi). Irene Jessner, Marisa Morel, Bruna Castagna, Irra Petina, Charles Kullmann, Lawrence Tibbett, John Brownlee. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Friday evening, March 17, "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List. Arnold Gabor. Conductor: Artur Bodansky.

Saturday Matinee, March 18, "La Bohems" (Puccini), Grace Moore, Marisa Morel, Jan Kiepura, John Brownlee, Ezio Pina, George Cehanovsky. Conductor: Gennaro Papi.

Saturday evening, March 18, "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Rene Maison, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List, George Cehanovsky. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Monday evening, March 20, "Die Walkure" (Wagner), Kirsten Flagstad, Elisabeth Rethberg, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Emanuel List. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Tuesday evening, March 21, "Louise" (Charpentier), Grace Moore, Doris Doe, Rene Maison, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Wednesday Matinee, March 22, "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner), Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchoir, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List. Conductor: Artur Bodansky.

Wednesday evening, March 22 "Aida" (Verdi), Elisabeth Rethberg, Bruna Castagna, Giovanni Martinelli, John Charles Thomas, Ezio Pinza, Norman Cordon. Conductor: Ettore Panizza. Metropolitan Ballet.

Thursday evening, March 23 "Die Meistersinger" (Wagner), Elisabeth Rethberg, Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullmann, Friedrich Schorr, Adolf Vogel, Emanuel List, Karl Laufkoetter. Conductor: Artur Bodansky.

Friday evening, March 24, "Thais" (Massenet), Marjorie Lawrence, Marita Farell, John Charles Thomas. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Saturday matinee, March 25, "Tannhäuser" (Wagner), Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Saturday evening, March 25 "Rigoletto" (Verdi), Lily Pons, Jan Kiepura, Lawrence Tibbett, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Gennaro Papi.

Gifts to Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In the special exhibition galleries on the first floor of the Museum of Fine Arts, there will be shown through Feb. 12 the collection of objects of art given to the museum by the art class assembled by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith. This display celebrates the twentieth season of activity of Mrs. Smith's group of women, who not only have devoted themselves to a careful study of the museum collections but have also contributed to many departments in the museum toward the purchase of works of art.

The collection over a period of 20 years is varied and ranging in character. It reveals at once the wide interest of people who have come to apprehend the form and function of art, and who apparently see in diverse styles and varied mediums certain common laws. It is more customary to find groups specializing upon some chosen subject, such as American miniatures, Japanese prints, Persian pottery. But Mrs. Smith and her fellow students of art have taken into scope the entire field of fine arts. Their gifts show works of moderns and ancients, of aesthetes and handicraftsmen, of funmakers and cynics. There is much food for thought, much provocative and delightful material in this display.

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Among ancient objets d'art are Egyptian fragments and two beautifully wrought copies of early Egyptian furniture which originally belonged to Queen Hetep-heres, mother of King Cheops. A carrying chair and an armchair are both wrought in excellent workmanship, spare and simplified in design, monumental and functional in structure. These two pieces were made meticulously according to known specifications by Joseph Gerte of Boston. There are also some fragmentary reliefs of limestone and sandstone, in addition to details of faience jewelry and original pottery molds used in their manufacture.

From China there is a pottery horse of the T'ang Dynasty. There are 46 modern Japanese wood-block prints made after the manner of the Japanese tradition in this popular graphic art which commenced in the eighteenth century. In view of the infiltration of Western ideas in the Far East, it is interesting to observe how orthodoxly print makers emulate their forebears.

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Some well-chosen prints by the acute and dramtic German artist, Käthe Kollwitz, are also in the collection, and they provide the said and serious note in an assemblage of contemporary prints largely American. Mrs. Smith's group has done a good service to native print makers in recognizing their genuine gift. Each in his way has revealed some interesting phase or made some pointed commentary on American life. There are the allegorical themes of Rockwell Kent, the unrelenting satires of Adolph Dehn, the observant commentaries of Peggy Bacon, the fanciful domestic portraits of Wanda Gág. There are water colors which show a predisposition to our New England style; favoring abbreviated impressionistic washes. Among those represented are John Whorf, John Lavalle, Prescott Jones, and Agnes Abbot.

There are a number of other items, including a Dutch painting, a Chinese brocade, an armchair attributed to Samuel McIntire, and a pair of French enamel candlesticks.

Bostonians will be interested to know that "The Ridge," by Henry Redman, instructor at the New England Conservatory of Music, is also in this collection.

Barry's 'Clowns' Soon in Boston?

There is talk in New York of Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns," coming to the Wilbur Theater here on Feb. 11. According to the Times, the "if" in the case depends on final arrangements to be made by Eddie Dowling, the producer. Equity has already agreed to a week's layoff starting Saturday night.

The date for Mr. Barry's other play, "Philadelphia Story," to arrive in Boston is now set for March 13, with a two weeks' engagement in prospect. Katharine Hepburn has the chief part, and the play is being produced by the Theater Guild.

Roth String Quartet

Music by Mozart, Beethoven, and Martinu will be played by the Roth String Quartet, tomorrow evening at Jordan Hall under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. The Quartet will be assisted in the Martinu Quintet by Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge of Harvard, assisting violist. The concert is the last of a series of benefit performances.

Trio From Victor Herbert

Reginald Gardiner Jeanette MacDonald Nelson Eddy
In "Sweethearts," film continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COMING TONIGHT
Pension Fund CONCERT
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
SAT. MAT.—FEB. 4—at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
PRESENTS—IN PERSON—
With Color and Motion Pictures
SWEDEN
From Jemtland to Castles of Scania
Tickets $1.10, 85c, 55c, tax inc.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 11—The New Ireland

4th WEEK GRAND ILLUSION BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY
Fine Arts — 30c till 1 P.M.
MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS IT DOORS OPEN 12:30

PLYMOUTH 1 Week Only — Beg. Next Mon.—Seats Now
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different Program Each Performance
Evgs. 55c-$2.75, Thurs. Mat., 55c-$1.65, Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (inc. tax)

ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
GUNGA DIN
CARY GRANT VICTOR McLAGLEN DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
and AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

The Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy presents
ROTH QUARTET
with ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, assisting viola
JORDAN HALL Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30
Program: Mozart, Beethoven, Martinu
Tickets (including tax): $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, at the Medical Bureau, 581 Boylston St. KENmore 0240

150 Seats available at $1.10 and $1.65
SERKIN
Brilliant Russian Pianist
Sun. Aft. at 3:30 SYMPHONY HALL Mgt. Aaron Richmond

Wilbur—Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Today | 2 Wks. Only
A New Romantic Comedy
FRANCINE LARRIMORE
WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS
with Don Terry, Viola Roache and others.
Evgs. 55c, $2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c, $1.65.
Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20 Tax Inc.

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NATIONAL FORECAST FOR 1939
PING PONG · HOW TO CHEAT AT CARDS · Popeye
2 FEATURES · SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Review—Today Only
Leslie Howard — Joan Blondell
STAND IN
Mickey Rooney — Judy Garland
"THOROUGHBREDS DON'T CRY"
Thurs.: Luise Rainer in The Great Waltz and Next Time I Marry

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St., Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

Pleasantest play in town—Cue
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON · Lillian GISH · Rose HOBART · Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst The., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London | GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Thurs., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Fri., "THE MIKADO." Sat., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Feb. 6, "IOLANTHE." Feb. 7, "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$2.20, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

NEW YORK CITY

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS · Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Nancy FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St., Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 15th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT., at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day Monday, Feb. 13)

"ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."
—Robert Benchley, New Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St., W. of B'way, Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

A Spectacular Play About America
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (IN PERSON)
COMPANY OF 250
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—Columbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$2.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$1.70

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY · GEORGE COULOURIS · BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Ev'gs. 8:40 55c-$3.30
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

The Home Forum

A Piece of Molasses Candy

MOTHER would always have liked us to walk. But it was a longish way and, in the end, we usually drove in the high two-seater behind old gray plodding Dandy. Irish Christopher, the coachman, would turn in his place, whip nicely poised, to watch us with an air of mingled amusement and tolerance as we mastered the high step and slid across the leather-covered cushion. Then clop-clop, clop-clop, went Dandy's great hoofs over the hard ground as he lumbered down the hill and along the level road which paralleled the railroad track. One could forgive Dandy his deliberation, because he was really an amazingly handsome creature; all heads would turn in the street to admire him. What mattered the lack of speed? We arrived in due time, having savored the bliss of anticipation.

Perhaps two or three times a day Dandy would move sedately up and down the hill between the house and the railroad station, whereupon he and Christopher let it be understood that no further demands were to be made upon their energies. Of course, Christopher invariably took Dandy's part. He believed Dandy was hard-worked; and sometimes, when returning from one of those sallies in the direction of the suburban railroad station, he would shake his head sadly as he remarked: "And no two of them ever comes by the same train." But going to see Mr. Bradshaw was different. Here was actually an expedition.

* * *

THERE IS NO longer any reason why I should withhold the information that his name was Bradshaw and that he kept a small candy shop frequented by all the neighborhood children and even plenty of their elders. Mr. Bradshaw, I believe, made all the candy himself, unless perhaps his wife might have helped. However, she did not look very effective and was so small that she could not have been exactly energetic. Besides, Mr. Bradshaw, fairly worshipping her as he did, would have spared her any exertion. He was, at least by comparison, a huge man, clad in loose and rusty black clothes partly concealed under an enormous white apron. Standing behind his counter, he beamed benevolently upon us.

Would we have caramels today? Or molasses candy? Both were delicious and almost equally sure to prove a test for the teeth of our elders. Dentists, we discovered, were never enthusiastic about Mr. Bradshaw's wares. That detail, however, was of no importance to us. Our teeth were strong and eager, when contending with that deep creamy yellow molasses candy or else with those chocolate caramels which were such a dark brown as to appear almost black. Painstakingly he would lift out one of his wide pans and, with a sharp knife, separate each square caramel from the rest so that our haste would not be hindered. I hope we used to offer one to Christopher on the way home up the hill. I cannot quite remember.

* * *

EVEN THE EXISTENCE of the Bradshaws I had forgotten for years back. I don't suppose I should ever have thought of them except that, one day recently, someone offered me a delectable section of molasses candy from a pasteboard box which stood temptingly open upon her desk. One taste and back they all trooped: Christopher and gray Dandy and the high station wagon, Mr. Bradshaw and his little wife, Hattie. Who says that the sense of taste is not potent to evoke memories?

M. W.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE: *A Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

WHEN John Howard Payne wrote the familiar lines for "Home, Sweet Home," —"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home"—he had in mind the family home in East Hampton, Long Island. Compared to the mansions of New York City, the imposing residences of London, or the Consulate at Tunis which Payne knew for so many years, this two-story-and-a-half house is truly a humble dwelling. The "home," however, is no sentimental cottage but a simple and dignified house of the Colonial period, flanked by a profusion of flowers and bushes, its weather-beaten shingles half blanketed in vines, and enveloped by the deep shade of the surrounding trees.

Although now a part of New York State, the eastern end of Long Island is thoroughly New England in tradition. Until Peter Stuyvesant's fruitless attempts to resist the English culminated in the surrender of New Amsterdam to the Duke of York, East Hampton considered itself a part of the neighboring province of Connecticut. In 1648, English settlers from Boston, Lynn, and Salem, purchased the land from the Indians for a handsome supply of garden tools and looking-glasses, and founded a village which they called Maidstone, later to be changed to East Hampton.

Living in peace and prosperity, the people of East Hampton tilled the soil and followed the sea, keeping to their original promise to give the Indians "fynns and tails of all such whales as shall be cast upp." Into this community immigrated Payne's maternal grandfather, and in the gray shingled house under the shade trees came to live his father, William Payne. The elder Payne found much to remind him of his native Cape Cod: the customs of the people, the character of the houses, the windmills, many of which still stand, and the shifting sand dunes. Here the son, John Howard Payne, spent a few years of his precocious boyhood.

The beauty of the setting was bound to make a profound impression on the sensitive and imaginative boy. Although his varied career took him far from East Hampton and made it impossible for him to maintain a fixed abode, he never forgot the "salt-box" house and its verdant setting.

The words of the song date from that period when he was one of the important playwrights of his time. He made his début on the stage in New York at the age of eighteen, had a brief career on the London stage, and then turned to dramatic writing. Versatile, he found success in every vehicle of the stage: tragedy, comedy, melodrama, opera, and farce. The words of "Home, Sweet Home" one might term today the theme song of his opera "Claire, the Maid of Milan," one of seven operas written by him.

While this opera was not an enduring work, nor to be compared to his greatest play, the "Tragedy of Brutus,"—a piece which enabled the foremost English tragedian of the day, Edmund Kean, to rise to splendid heights—the words of the song are known to millions who never heard of the opera or even that the author was a dramatist of passing importance. The idea for the poem came to Payne in Paris; he completed it in London. Henry R. Bishop who provided the music for "Claire" adapted an old Sicilian air to the words.

Possibly because he never married nor established a home of his own, he could write the more poignantly about something that he had so long lacked. Payne closed his career in a rôle strange for a dramatist; during 1841-45 and again in 1851-52 Payne was consul for the United States at the court of the Bey of Tunis. Payne never saw East Hampton again.

No song written in English has had quite the success of "Home, Sweet Home." Payne caught a glimpse of an idea which is as old as mankind, and around which has centered much that is fine in all ages.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like Home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
(Like the love of a mother,
Surpassing all other.)
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
There's a spell in the shade
Where our infancy play'd,
Even stronger than time, and more deep than despair!"

These are the original words which were changed later when the poem was set to music.

The Right Approach to Bach

THE story of the neglect, discovery, and triumph of Bach's music is without parallel in the history of art. There are many examples of want of appreciation, and of amends made by posterity, but such progress from obscurity to a position of dazzling splendour is a phenomenon an equal of which has not been recorded. Famous Bach certainly was in his lifetime, but almost solely as a performer. His fame did not prevent his being treated with contempt by his superiors in the little world of Leipzig, his position as Cantor was rather an inferior one even among the poorly paid posts available for musicians in those days. . . .

Slowly the influence of Bach extended, and it goes on advancing, with no sign that the flood has reached its height. . . .

His position at the present day is certainly extraordinary. There never was a time at which there were so many diverse ideals and methods in music. There is a bewildering galaxy of clever composers, and an almost equally bewildering confusion of aims and styles. Yet practically the whole of the musical world acknowledges Bach as the supreme master. He is more performed now than at any previous time. . . .

Generally speaking, considerations for his hearers entered but little into his thoughts. His instrumental music, except that for the organ, was mainly written for the select chamber of a music-loving and sympathetic prince, or for the player who, in the intimacies of his study, could enjoy the leisurely development of all the forms of the day. . . . In a concert room the music is the main issue, all attention is concentrated on it; in a church it is only part of a great scheme; it does not exist for its own sake, it is there merely to fulfil a purpose, and he is a poor musician in whose thoughts the question of the immediate effect of liturgical music bulks largely. Like all great messages, it appeals only to the highest qualities of the listeners; it can only accomplish its purpose slowly and in due course of time. . . . When his hearers approach him in that spirit they find that his introspection is not baffling, but is the revelation of one of the greatest of all minds and one of the most human of all hearts, in terms which they, too, can understand and appreciate.—HUBERT J. FOSS, in "The Heritage of Music." (London and New York: Oxford Press.)

Art as a Hobby

IN THE first place it is essential that the attitude of the hobbyist should be non-professional. He must not go at it with the objective of producing a "work of art" for other people to admire. His purpose should not be to paint pretty pictures. He should paint only for himself, for his own pleasure and for his own information. His approach should be experimental—humorously experimental, and adventurous, so that the awe and fear that most people feel for a new medium of expression may be overcome at the start. His mind should be wide open and curious, eager to adventure freely with brushes, color, and canvas until he finds out gradually from a series of most amusing failures and interesting experiments what effects can be produced. It is not just new aspects of the subjects being painted which are revealed, but also new beauties in the things and scenes of everyday life. Unimagined color will be found in shadows, unsuspected form and design in common objects; composition in landscape, and beauty and design in many things. . . . But whatever the other advantages may be, the main profit will be pleasure and satisfaction. An occupation so different from the pattern of ordinary life and work is especially effective in giving that relief by contrast which every good hobby should afford.—AUSTEN FOX, M. D., in "Play: Recreation in a Balanced Life." (Copyright, 1935, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

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Lessons from our Experiences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTAL life appears to consist of a series of experiences, some good, some sad, some evil, and anxiety and fear seem to be the constant accompaniment of the false sense of existence, and happiness to depend on material things.

The daily life of Christ Jesus' time did not vary in essentials from that of the present day. To his followers he said consolingly (Matthew 6:25), "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink," words which have been interpreted as meaning, "Do not worry, do not be anxious, do not be troubled about material things."

To those who enjoyed his constant companionship the Master's teaching was clear, but to many Bible scholars in later days the comfort of his words has seemed inadequate. How impossible not to worry or be troubled when evil—sin, disease, poverty—is in such general evidence! Yet Jesus confirmed his teaching by his mighty acts of healing. He himself expressed peace whenever he was confronted by danger, in a storm at sea; when faced by angry crowds; when brought before his pitiless accusers. He healed the sick and raised the dead, and he taught his followers to do likewise.

Mary Baker Eddy, in studying the Bible, discovered the truth that Christ Jesus had revealed, lived, and practised. She realized that since God is Spirit, His creation is spiritual, and, being of God, all that He has made is good. She realized that since God is Spirit and All, the opposite of God must be unspiritual, nothing—neither real nor good. Hidden from mortals for centuries, the healing truth contained in the Bible was revealed to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy was earnest and consecrated in her search for the truth about God and man. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she declares (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is 'All-in-all;'" and adds: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." What a glorious concept of being!

Our experiences, like a series of lessons, are leading us to the revelation of the allness of God. And in the light of this truth difficult experiences need no longer bewilder, terrify, or sadden the obedient student of Christian Science. There are not two powers—one good, the other evil. There are not two men—one mortal, the other immortal. There are not God and devil. God is the only power, the only Mind, the only cause, the only reality.

Slowly or rapidly, the student of Christian Science gains, through each individual effort, some understanding of God and the real man. He no longer lives in dreams. Each experience can be turned to good account as he faithfully uses the understanding he has gained. The child who screams in a nightmare is roused by his mother to see that all is well, and he finds comfort in her love. Earthly experiences are but mortal dreams in which we believe we suffer or enjoy in an existence separate from God. Mortal sense would have us think that we are material and governed by fate, chance, or fortune. The remedy is to awake to the truth of being. Turning persistently from the false supposition that the universe is material, we realize the joy of triumph over false belief.

Jesus spoke no empty words when he said (Matthew 6:34), "Take therefore no thought for the morrow." God is present. God, the only Mind, directs and governs everything in the universe of spiritual ideas. Only infinite Love could create and protect the universe. And God is Love. We, as His children, are the loved objects of His care. In the reality of being we are safe because we are spiritual, and because no separation can take place between Mind and its ideas.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 249): "Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be.' Such is the true Science of being." We can begin at once to prove something of this truth in daily individual experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

Hvad våre erfaringer lærer oss

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DØDELIGES liv synes å bestå av en rekke erfaringer, nogen gode, nogen sørgelige, nogen onde; engstelse og frykt synes å være noget som stadig følger med den falske opfatning av tilværelsen, og menneskelig lykke synes å være avhengig av materielle ting.

Det daglige liv på Kristi Jesu tid avvek ikke på vesentlige punkter fra livet i våre dager. Til sine efterfølgere sa han trøstende (Matteus 6:25): "Vær ikke bekymret for eders liv, hvad I skal ete og hvad I skal drikke," ord som er blitt tydet således: "La ikke materielle ting gjøre eder bekymrede, engstelige eller urolige."

Mesterens lære var klar nok for dem som fikk være sammen med ham til stadighet; men mange av de senere tiders bibelstuderende synes å ha funnet den trøst som ligger i hans ord, utilstrekkelig. Hvor umulig er det ikke å la være å bekymre eller engste sig når det onde—synd, sykdom, fattigdom—gjør sig så almindelig gjeldende! Og dog bekreftet Jesus sin lære ved sine mektige helbredende gjerninger. Han gav selv uttrykk for fred når som helst han blev stillet overfor fare, som da han var ute i storm på sjøen, hadde ophissede folkeskarer omkring sig, eller blev ført frem for sine ubarmhjertige anklagere. Han helbredet de syke og opvekket de døde, og han lærte sine efterfølgere å gjøre det samme.

Mary Baker Eddy opdaget under sitt studium av Bibelen den sannhet som Kristus Jesus hadde åpenbaret, levd og praktisert. Hun erkjente at da Gud er Ånd, er Hans skapelse åndelig, og at da alt Han har skapt er av Gud, er det godt. Hun forstod at da Gud er Ånd og Alt, må det motsatte av Gud være uåndelig, intet—hverken virkelig eller godt. Efter å ha vært skjult for dødelige i århundrer blev den helbredende sannhet som inneholdes i Bibelen, åpenbaret for opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, Mrs. Eddy var alvorlig og trofast i sin søken efter sannheten om Gud og mennesket. I sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* erklærer hun (s. 468): "Alt er uendelig Sinn og dets uendelige manifestasjon, for Gud er Alt-i-alt"; og hun tilføier: "Ånd er Gud, og mennesket er Hans billede og lignelse. Derfor er mennesket ikke materielt; det er åndelig." Hvilken vidunderlig opfatning av tilværelsen!

Våre erfaringer leder oss—som gjennem en rekke av leksjoner—frem til åpenbaringen av Guds allhet. Og i lyset av denne sannhet behøver vanskelige situasjoner og erfaringer ikke lengere gjøre den som studerer Kristen Videnskap og er lydig mot dens lære, forknytt, forskremt eller sørgmodig. Det finnes ikke to makter—den ene god og den annen ond. Det finnes ikke to slags mennesker—det ene dødelig, det annet udødelig. Det finnes ikke Gud og djevel. Gud er den eneste makt, det eneste Sinn, den eneste årsak, den eneste virkelighet.

Langsomt eller hurtig vinner den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, gjennem hver enkelt individuell bestrebelse, nogen forståelse av Gud og det virkelige menneske. Han lever ikke lengere i drømmer. Han kan dra god nytte av hver enkelt erfaring alt efter som han trofast gjør bruk av den forståelse han har tilegnet sig. Barnet som skriker høit under et mareridt vekkes av moren forat han kan få se at alt er vel, og han finner trøst i hennes kjærlighet. Jordlivets oplevelser og erfaringer er bare dødelige drømmer under hvilke vi tror vi lider eller nyter i en tilværelse som er adskilt fra Gud. Dødelig sansning vilde gjerne få oss til å tro at vi er materielle og styres av skjebne, tilfeldighet eller lykkens luner. Botemidlet består i å våkne op til erkjennelse av sannheten om tilværelsen. Når vi vedholdende vender oss bort fra den feilaktige forutsetning at universet er materielt, får vi kjenne gleden ved seier over feilaktige antagelser.

Det var ingen tomme ord Jesus talte da han sa (Matteus 6:34): "Vær altså ikke bekymret for den dag imorgen!" Gud er nærværende. Gud, det eneste Sinn, leder og styrer alt i de åndelige idéers univers. Bare uendelig Kjærlighet kunde skape og beskytte universet. Og Gud er Kjærlighet. Da vi er Hans barn, er vi elsket av Ham og gjenstand for Hans omsorg. I tilværelsens virkelighet er vi sikre og trygge fordi vi er åndelige, og fordi ingen adskillelse kan finne sted mellem Sinnet og dets idéer.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 249): "La oss glede oss over at vi er underlagt de guddommelige 'øvrigheter . . . som er'. Sådan er tilværelsens sanne Videnskap." Vi kan med engang begynne å bevise noget av denne sannhet i våre daglige individuelle erfaringer.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

As in an Agate Darkly

STRIP of dim landscape—
Horizon of trees and farms
Stone-still
In the agate of dusk.

ISRAEL NEWMAN

Weather Wisdom

TWO things stand out in my mind about the English people and their attitude toward the weather. One is their apparent determination to enjoy their weather and the other is their willingness to joke about it.

It is true, of course, that on my Thames voyage I met people on holiday, making the most of some inclement weather, but I should say that English people generally do make a noticeable effort to get all the benefits possible from the long days of a short summer season. Their willingness to joke about their weather is apparent in the definition that Denys Hutchings' father gave me for an English summer.

"An English summer," he told me with a twinkle in his eye, "consists of three bright days and a thunder shower."

Then he told me the reply given to the tourist who once asked an Englishman, during a dismal week in London, if there was to be any summer at all.

"Summer?" answered the Englishman. "Why, don't you remember? We had summer—last Tuesday week."—From "Voyaging Down the Thames," by CLYDE EDDY. (New York: Stokes.)

Snow-Hokku from the Japanese

(adapted by Kenneth Porter)

Winter Dawn

DAWN has come. And lo,
the storm which raged yesterday
is buried in snow!

—SHIRO (1742-1813)

Crow on a Snowy Morning

EVEN the crow—
behold! how lovely on
the morn of snow!

—BASHÔ (1643-1694)

Getting Under Weigh Out of Nantucket

AT LENGTH, towards noon, upon the final dismissal of the ship's riggers, and after the *Pequod* had been hauled out from the wharf, and after the ever-thoughtful Charity had come off in a whale-boat, with her last gift—a night-cap for Stubb, the second mate, her brother-in-law, and a spare Bible for the steward—after all this, the two Captains, Peleg and Bildad, issued from the cabin, and turning to the chief mate, Peleg said:

"Now, Mr. Starbuck, are you sure everything is right? Captain Ahab is all ready—just spoke to him—nothing more to be got from shore, eh? Well, call all hands, then. Muster 'em aft here." . . .

Now, in getting under weigh, the station generally occupied by the pilot is the forward part of the ship. And here Bildad, who, with Peleg, be it known, in addition to his other offices, was one of the licensed pilots of the port—he being suspected to have got himself made a pilot in order to save the Nantucket pilot-fee to all the ships he was concerned in, for he never piloted any other craft—Bildad, I say, might now be seen actively engaged in looking over the bows for the approaching anchor. . . .

At last the anchor was up, the sails were set, and off we glided. It was a short, cold Christmas; and as the short northern day merged into night, we found ourselves almost broad upon the wintry ocean, whose freezing spray cased us in ice, as in polished armor. The long rows of teeth on the bulwarks glistened in the moonlight; and like the white ivory tusks of some huge elephant, vast curving icicles depended from the bows. . . .

At last we gained such an offing, that the two pilots were needed no longer. The stout sail-boat that had accompanied us began ranging alongside.

It was curious and not unpleasing, how Peleg and Bildad were affected at this juncture, especially Captain Bildad. For loath to depart, yet; very loath to leave, for good, a ship bound on so long and perilous a voyage—beyond both stormy Capes; a ship in which some thousands of his hard-earned dollars were invested; a ship in which an old shipmate sailed as captain; . . . poor old Bildad lingered long; . . .

"Come, come, Captain Bildad; stop palavering,—away!" and with that, Peleg hurried him over the side, and both dropt into the boat.

Ship and boat diverged; the cold damp night breeze blew between; a screaming gull flew overhead; the two hulls wildly rolled; we gave three heavy-hearted cheers, and blindly plunged like fate into the lone Atlantic.—From "Moby-Dick," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1939

Hotels' Stand On Taxi Law Stirs Protest

Independent group head criticizes alleged move to change statute before it has been tested.

Boston hotel men were criticized today by Abraham Miller, President of the Independent Taxi Owners Association, for attacking and trying to change the new taxi law before it has even been tried.

Mr. Miller's criticism came in reply to a request for comment upon the statement issued last night by the Boston Hotel Association in regard to the throwing open of taxi stands outside of hotels, restaurants, stations etc., which have hitherto been used chiefly by one company.

The Hotel Association said:

"The hotel men of this city are dedicated to service. That is their chief stock in trade. Transportation, under protective laws, is a basic service. We have always been able to give that service in this city.

"Under the open stand law, this will all be changed. In the firm belief that a great wrong has been done, not only to an industry but to the city itself, the hotel men will seek legislative relief. There is no secret about that. The bill has been filed. (By Representative Charles J. Innes).

"The hotel men simply will do the best they can to continue service to the public and their guests. We still believe that a workable plan is possible. The hotel industry of this city is a tremendous tax-paying industry, employing and paying thousands of local workers and spending millions for supplies within the city.

"Right can overcome misunderstanding and ignorance. That's what will happen in this case."

Meanwhile, all interested groups awaited the first of two hearings to be held at police headquarters tomorrow by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty. All owners of five or more taxicabs and officers of the I. T. O. A. have been invited. At the second hearing, next Monday, the public as well as taxi operators will be admitted. Both hearings will be at two o'clock.

Mayor Tobin has announced that he will not sign the new law until Feb. 10, in order that the Police Commissioner can prepare for the necessary changes among the city's 153 public and private stands.

Commissioner Timilty has been studying the rights of property owners whose premises abut on taxi stands and also the legal technicalities involved in proposed projects for open air parking spaces to replace private stands.

Oversight Sought For Trade Schools

A concerted drive for legislation placing under State supervision all private trade schools was being planned today by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, following his action in temporarily closing of the Boston Institute of Laboratory and X-Ray Technique, following complaints from students.

The students had complained to the Attorney General that although they had paid their tuition, neither the promised instructors nor proper laboratory equipment was provided at the school.

The investigation into the Boston school was started when students complained to the Boston Better Business Bureau and the Attorney General's office that they had paid $260 as tuition but had not received proper instruction. Other complaints were made by parents and medical leaders. Several of the students were interviewed yesterday by Mr. Goldman. In addition Mr. Goldman conferred with Irving Jacobs of Newton, former head of the school, and two other of its officials.

Mr. Jacobs, who admitted that a financial collection agency had gained ownership of the school since he started it last autumn, revealed plans to reorganize the school to continue classes for the remainder of the school year.

Mr. Jacobs said the financial collection agency is advancing the money for reorganization under which Mr. Jacobs would become executive secretary. He explained that he resigned as head of the school last week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair early tonight; cloudy and somewhat warmer late tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight, 16 to 20; some probability of snow or rain Thursday afternoon or evening; gentle to moderate north to northeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer on the coast today; Thursday cloudy, warmer on the south coast, followed by snow in the afternoon or night.

Vermont: Cloudy, slightly warmer in south portion tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and not so cold today; Thursday cloudy and warmer followed by snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh southeast over south portion Thursday and becoming moderate northeast over north portion Thursday; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Thursday followed by snow or rain over south portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	12	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	54	60	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	32	22	New York	18	16
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	8	6	Philadelphia	22	20
Kansas City	48	36	St. Louis	36	30
Los Angeles	62	42	San Francisco	40	40
Miami	64	52	Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1.
B—Minimum, Jan. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:41 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 9:00 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:26 p. m.

An Actor for 'Living Pictures'

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. J. Baldwin Bruce With 'Elcroft Blue Lady'

President of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston, with her Blue Merle Rough Collie.

Woofs, Yaps, and Bowwows Mixed at Dogs' Own Party

To the buzz of conversation characteristic of any crowded session in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, a new note was added this afternoon in canine yaps, barks, and growls of the principal actors in today's feature.

This was a costume dog party, "Living Pictures," in which New England dog owners and their prize pets appeared in a picture frame setting on the stage of the ballroom. Sponsoring the exhibition, similar to tableaux, was the Ladies Dog Club and the Framingham District Kennel Club.

The New England Dog Training Club, later in the afternoon, gave an obedience demonstration with six "degree" dogs. These included three rating "C. D." companion dog, and three "C. D. X's." companion dog excellent.

Mrs. Charles D. Gray of Needham was chairman of the Ladies Dog Club group of "Living Pictures," in which many distinguished prize-winners took part. The entry list was large and varied.

Cheaper Local Governments Asked by N. H. Taxpayers

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1—Evidence of public desire for more efficient and inexpensive local Government comes from various parts of New Hampshire. Taxpayers' associations are comparatively new in this State, but already they have been established in a number of the larger communities. In a number of cases the formation of such groups has been inspired by banking institutions.

So far most of the taxpayers' groups are having their troubles with municipal administrations. Municipal officials appear to be reluctant to receive criticism from the taxpayers and take the stand that demands for increased services are the cause of higher taxes instead of inefficiency.

Town managers or modernized local Government have been suggested for a number of communities. Charles E. Carroll, six times Mayor of Laconia, and an announced candidate for another term, thinks that a lot of nonproductive positions should be junked with the job of administering the City's affairs placed in the hands of one man. It is pointed out that if the city form of Government be dumped and replaced by the town system that a lot of unimportant ward jobs would be done away with. An independent survey of the operations of the Concord City Government has brought the suggestion that either a city manager be provided or the Mayor be given like powers. The City of Keene is also considering modernizing its form of Government. Efforts in the City of Manchester to create a taxpayers' association have been without avail. The Association at Nashua has been having its troubles with the local administration. Several officers of the Association who are in the insurance business charge that they have lost City business since becoming connected with the Association.

♦ ♦ ♦

Winter Olympics Asked

The move to bring the Olympic Winter games of 1944 to New Hampshire is expected to be given official approval in a short time in order that a concrete proposal may be made to the International Olympic Committee when it meets this summer. Those who are moving for a bid for the Olympics from New Hampshire feel that if the games should be held in this State that it would be the last word in publicity for the winter sports facilities of New Hampshire. Alf Halvorsen, President of the Nansen Ski Club of Berlin—the oldest such organization in the country—and one of the leading forces in the Olympic move, suggests that Lake Winnepesaukee be used for the iceboating and speed-skating events; Cannon Mountain would be used for the slalom and shorter downhill events; figure skating would be held at an arena with seating capacity for 15,000 which it is proposed would be built between Conway and North Conway; a bobsled run would be built down the slopes of Mt. Madison terminating at the Dolly Copp campground where there are already ample parking facilities; and the 65-meter ski jump at Berlin might be enlarged so that all American jumping records might be shattered there.

The Olympic bid is receiving the consideration of Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Council as well as the State Planning and Development Commission. But before the bid may be placed before the Olympic Committee this summer a complete plan including drafts of proposed facilities must be compiled.

♦ ♦ ♦

Summer Homes

A boom in the construction of camps and summer homes in New Hampshire is expected to get under way this spring with many landowners who have unexpected lumber as a result of the hurricane turning to such construction as a means of consuming the timber. As a matter of fact much of the timber was felled near spots suited for such building.

Tobin Is Asked To Defer Action On Dog Track

Fin. Com. seeks time for investigation of reports of 'improprieties' in the Readville situation.

Mayor Tobin received a letter from the Finance Commission today asking that he defer action on the City Council's order approving a dog track in Readville until the Commission can investigate "improprieties."

In the November elections, residents of Hyde Park voted two-to-one in favor of dog racing. The first petition for a track, brought by the Readville Greyhound Association, was turned down by the Mayor pending a public hearing. The hearing was held, drawing 71 opponents and 56 proponents. Last week, the City Council voted to approve the petition. Principal argument in favor of the proposed track is that it will bring renewed economic life to Readville, moribund railroad center.

The letter from the Finance Commission, signed by Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary, read as follows:

"The Finance Commission has authorized me respectfully to request that you defer action for the time being on the order adopted by the City Council at its meeting on Monday which gave approval to an application for a permit for dog racing at the old Readville Trotting Park.

"Many stories implying improprieties in the matter are in circulation and some of them have come to the Finance Commission officially. The Finance Commission believes it would be in the best interests of all having official responsibility to give a sufficient opportunity to make inquiry.

"The Commission will act as rapidly as possible so as not to delay unreasonably the determination of your action."

At his press conference today, Mayor Tobin told reporters that he had received a number of letters from civic organizations in Hyde Park commending his veto of the dog track. The Finance Commission communication arrived after the Mayor had seen the press.

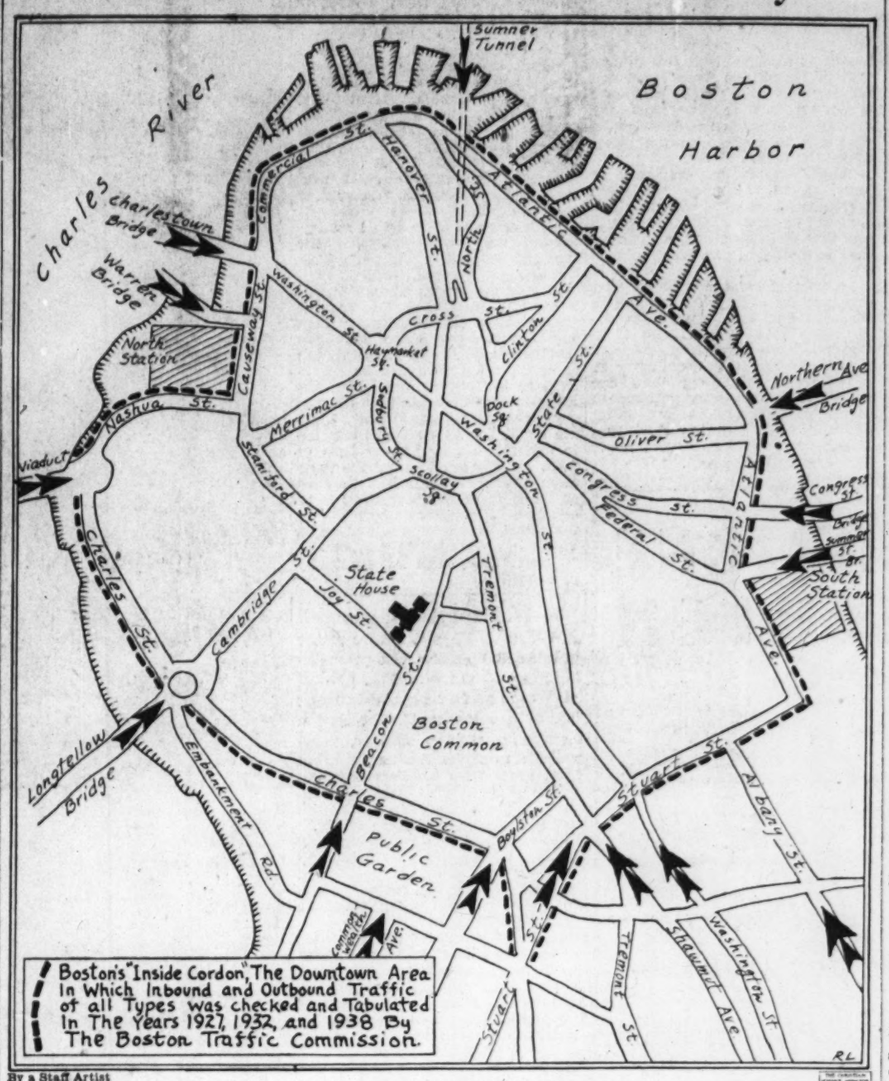
Evidence of the power of civic protests against the setting up of dog race centers came in announcement that the Wareham Board of Selectmen had rescinded their pevious approval for construction of a dog racing track in that town. A committee of leading business and religious leaders had been formed in Wareham to press for withdrawal of the permit. The Wareham Selectmen thus followed the example of the Board at Pembroke, which similarly was forced to rescind approval.

The dog racing interests now have lost their fight in every community where they have made a stand to date, except in Boston. Here, civic groups are continuing their opposition, having called a mass meeting for tomorrow night at the Hyde Park Municipal Building to urge Mayor Tobin to veto the permit.

Rising Slowly

Community Fund Meter

Area of Traffic Board's Travel Survey



By a Staff Artist

Map of Downtown Boston

In this territory the board gained some very significant figures on the changes in the means of transportation in the past 11 years.

Community Fund Rising Towards $3,000,000 Mark

Greater Boston's 1939 campaign for $4,645,000 to support 114 welfare agencies in 46 cities and towns had reached the $2,767,640 mark, it was reported by Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the drive, at the "Dutch Treat" report luncheon today in the Boston City Club.

"The Community Fund Campaign is Greater Boston's united, voluntary endeavor to aid the unfortunate and the needy," Mr. Rand told campaign workers last night. "But it is more than that," he went on, "it is a campaign to safeguard the security of all our citizens. It is one of our greatest protections against crime and pauperism."

More than 200 workers in the Cambridge Community Federation drive, which is affiliated with the campaign, met yesterday afternoon at the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association building and were addressed by Mr. Rand and by H. LeBaron Sampson, President of the Cambridge Federation.

Governor Starts Another Inquiry

The Executive Council today unanimously voted $3,000 for an investigation of the State Comptroller's office. The money was made available at the request of Governor Saltonstall who said he had already made a preliminary investigation of his own.

The office is headed by George E. Murphy, first appointed in 1932 by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Mr. Murphy's department is particularly important inasmuch as he has approval of all vouchers and warrants, which are afterward sent to the Executive Council for final approval.

The request for the investigation came after a conference between Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, of which Mr. Murphy is a member, and the Governor.

Boston's Traffic Changes

A comparison of the number of persons entering and leaving the "inside cordon" of Boston* in June, 1927, June, 1932, and June, 1938, between 7 a. m. and 12 midnight, as prepared by the Boston Traffic Commission, is as follows:

By Mass Transportation:

	1927	1932	1938	Percentage, 1937 to 1938 Increase	Decrease
Rapid Transit	537,263	499,201	436,402	..	18.8
Street Cars	244,666	215,153	216,431	..	11.6
Steam Railroads	182,940	110,403	85,448	..	53.3
Buses	20,210	29,648	47,885	136.9	..
Steamships & Ferries	13,347	6,665	8,876	..	33.4
Total	998,626	861,070	795,042	..	20.4
By Individual Transportation:					
Passenger Cars	332,707	449,817	488,458	46.8	..
Trucks	79,519	86,110	87,538	11.0	..
Horse-Drawn Vhcls	12,761	2,671	608	..	95.2
Total	425,050	538,598	576,604	35.6	..
Pedestrians	233,277	253,220	170,500	..	32.7
Grand Total	1,656,953	1,652,888	1,542,146	..	6.9

*The "inside cordon" is that part of downtown Boston bounded by Charles Street, Stuart and Kneeland Streets, Fort Point Channel, Boston Harbor and Charles River.

Homestead Bill Speeded

Speedy legislative action on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposals to increase the amount of exemption of homesteads from attachments by creditors was anticipated today following the speedy move of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs in voting to report a bill increasing the present exemption of $800 to $4,000.

The Committee's favorable vote came shortly after the close of a hearing Jan. 31 at which Daniel J. Lynch, Assistant Secretary to the Governor and the latter's legislative spokesman, appeared to urge the increase in conformance with the Governor's proposal in his inaugural message.

Several Bills Filed

Prior to this year, several bills have been filed before the Legislature to increase the homestead exemption but until Governor Saltonstall supported the movement in his message legislators paid little attention to the plea.

The present homestead law was adopted in 1851 and the Governor considers the $800 exemption far too low in view of today's higher living standards, and higher living costs. The Governor left to the Legislature the task of establishing a definite amount.

Compromise Figure

However, Mr. Lynch, to guide the Committee, pointed out that one state provided an $8,000 exemption while others have laws ranging down to $2,000. The Legal Affairs Committee evidently decided to compromise between the two figures.

In view of the Committee's prompt support of the Governor's plea and the evident need, it is anticipated the new homestead law will be adopted by the Legislature without much controversy.

How Law Works

Mr. Lynch explained the workings of the Homestead Law, under the proposed $4,000 exemption. In the case of a man with a $10,000 home who has a $4,000 equity in the property and a $6,000 mortgage, Mr. Lynch stated, his home would be completely exempt from attachment by creditors. But if he had an equity of $5,000 in the home, creditors could attach his property for the amount over $4,000, or $1,000.

If the man's equity was less than $4,000, his home could not be attached. No attachment could be placed on the mortgage on the home, Mr. Lynch pointed out.

The Governor's Assistant Secretary also explained that the $4,000 exemption would not apply on a home bought after contraction of the debts involved.

Youths to Search For Sunken Treasure Off Isles of Shoals

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 1 (AP)—The lure of elusive Spanish gold has two young Portsmouth brothers in its grip, and come spring, they aver, they will embark on a treasure hunt in the waters surrounding the Isles of Shoals.

The brothers, Autus and George Williams, are pinning their faith on some second-hand diving gear and a legend to the effect a Spanish treasure ship was lost off the Islands early in this country's history, carrying to the bottom more than a million dollars' worth of shining metal.

The Islands, about 10 miles from Portsmouth, are partly within the Maine boundary and partly in New Hampshire and bear such picturesque names as Smuttynose, Duck, Appledore, Lunging, Star, White and Cedar. Frequented by summer visitors, they are the permanent home only of fishermen and the keepers of the Isles of Shoals light.

Autus and George have been getting in some practice, recovering anchors and other articles lost by Yachtsmen, and some coaching from their father, Mendarus Williams, a Portsmouth Navy Yard diver.

Auto and Bus Forge Ahead In Boston Travel

Survey shows all other means of transportation have suffered a loss in past 11 years.

A significant and accelerating shift in commuter travel from railroad and rapid transit transportation to the automobile and bus in Boston, one of the Nation's largest metropolitan centers, was revealed today in a survey by the Boston Traffic Commission.

To such an extent has Metropolitan Boston turned to the auto and bus to commute with downtown Boston that in a period of 11 years, from 1927 to 1938—

Railroads serving Metropolitan Boston lost 100,000 commuters, or 50 per cent of their daily commuter business.

Travel on the Boston Elevated rapid transit lines fell off daily by 100,000, or 18.8 per cent.

Street car traffic dropped about 11 per cent.

Steamships and ferries, furnishing a smaller proportionate share of commuter service, lost 33 per cent of their business.

Auto and Bus

At the expense of these modes of travel—most of which have operated at a loss since the depression—the auto, bus and truck have increased in commuter travel in this 11-year period as follows:

About 155,750 more automobiles daily came into Boston in 1938 than in 1927, a gain of 46 per cent.

Busses have jumped by 27,675, or 136 per cent.

Trucks are up by 8,019, or 11 per cent.

This is the picture of the changing commuter habits of a large United States city. It appears to answer many questions on problems confronting not only Boston but other large cities of the Nation.

Explains Things

It explains in part the Boston Elevated Railway's deficit of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in the past few years.

It explains why the railroads have sought to eliminate many commuter stops, particularly to the south of Boston; why "locals" have been dropped from railroad schedules.

It explains why traffic problems in Boston and cities generally continue to be pressing; why there is constant demand for highway underpasses and elevated speedways; why parking is always a constant issue; why parking lots flourish as fast as built.

It is one reason why real estate in downtown Boston is declining in value for traffic congestion has so increased as to make downtown properties inaccessible.

Traffic Statistics

The significant shift in commuter transportation in Metropolitan Boston from railroad and rapid transit to auto and bus may be further appreciated by a comparison of traffic statistics in this manner:

In 1927—Of the total number of people commuting to and from downtown Boston 70 per cent were carried by mass transportation—that is, by railroad, rapid transit, street car, bus, steamer and ferry—and 30 per cent came in by autos, trucks and teams.

In 1932—This ratio had shifted, only 62 per cent of the total commuting to downtown Boston being carried by mass transportation, and 38 per cent being carried by auto and truck.

In 1938—The trend toward the auto was even more significant, 58 per cent of the commuters being carried by mass transportation and 42 per cent coming by auto and truck.

Auto "Saturation"

These disclosed facts of the accelerating trend of the automobile in Boston led William P. Hickey, Chairman of the Traffic Commission, to predict that if use of autos continues to increase at the present rate, in five years the downtown streets will be "saturated." When that point is reached, rather drastic highway changes will be necessary unless these improvements come before that time.

The Commissioner, who, with Phillip T. Desmond, chief engineer, directed completion of the survey, observed that in the past 10 years only three major traffic improvements have been effected in Boston, the widenings of Charles, North, and Cross Streets.

The survey was made in this manner: A certain June day in 1927 was selected when a complete count was made of all traffic entering and leaving downtown Boston in the prescribed area illustrated by the accompanying map. On this day also all transportation companies were asked for a count of traffic entering and leaving Boston. This same count was repeated on an identical June day in 1932; and it was made once again on an identical June day in 1938.

Results Tabulated

The results of the three counts were then tabulated, which today showed the trends of commuter travel. The 1927 survey was under direction of Miller McClintock, who made a thorough traffic study for Boston that year; in 1932 it was carried out by the Traffic Commission, and the final count in 1938 was by a WPA project sponsored by the Commission.

The survey shows, Commissioner Hickey said, that "with 50 per cent more cars coming into Boston the necessity for opening up additional traffic lanes is apparent." He declared that in the four and a half years since he has been commissioner, 77 one-way streets have been established to speed up the flow of traffic but stated that more drastic steps toward traffic relief may have to be taken.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon Kling. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glen Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
"Legal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "Always in Trouble," 1:49, 4:49, 7:45. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. Tomorrow: "There Goes My Heart," featuring Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "The Little Damozel," with Anna Neagle and James Rennie.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong," Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Gladys George in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50. "Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray and Johnny Downs. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures." "March of Time," Robert Benchley, Peter Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

Normandie—
"Illegal Traffic." Also "The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone.

Tremont—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Letter of Introduction," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also the Lane Sisters in "Four Daughters."

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand In." 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball.

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pension Fund program by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Colin O'More, soloist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Banking Report Shows Business Rise in December

An increase of $20,529,000 in contracts for new construction awarded in December, compared to the same month in the preceding year, was reported today by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The total for the month was $37,490,000.

Boot and shoe production was up 42 per cent over the corresponding month of 1937 and 6.7 per cent over the November, 1938, figure. It was estimated that 9,318,000 pairs were produced in the month.

Department-store sales in New England were up 4.2 per cent for December, compared to the same month in 1937.

Freight carloadings were up 3.2 per cent for the five-week period ending Jan. 14, 1939, compared to the same period a year ago; consumption of cotton was 71,253 bales in December compared to 48,929 in December, 1937; sales volume of 700 Massachusetts retail establishments was 3 per cent more in December, 1938, than in the same month of 1937. Automotive sales were up 10.9 per cent for the same period.

Iron 'Seasoned' With Alloy For Turbine Steel 'Pudding'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—Fashion might be "spinach," but steel is pudding to Ernest L. Robinson, turbine engineer of General Electric. The analogy was drawn at a recent technical discussion of the "creep tests" to which he subjects steel used in power plant turbines to determine the amount of expansion and relaxation that will take place in the metal during its period of use.

"Steel," said he, "is only a 'pudding' with iron as the main ingredient, and with various alloys thrown in for seasoning. Small amounts of these alloys, or 'baking' that is improper, can make or ruin steel.

He pointed out for example, that one part molybdenum or two parts tungsten will help slow down the distortion rate of steel; and when the proper heat treatment is given, it can stand temperatures hotter by 200 degrees Fahrenheit than can other steels. Generous portions of nickel and chromium are other desirable ingredients in steel that is subjected to temperatures above 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The care which must be exercised in the manufacture of turbines requires that we learn everything we can about the steel that is put into them," Mr. Robinson declared. "The excessive heat under which turbines operate softens metal so that it expands, or 'creeps.' Steel in a turbine must be restricted to an expansion of only a hundred-millionth per hour, and whatever changes do occur from time to time must be symmetrical and uniform; otherwise the turbine shell may leak, or its fast-whirling rotor may get out of line."

The "creep test" is called an important help in determining the type of alloyed steel wanted in turbine manufacture. Rods of various steels are sentenced to terms as long as 10 years in electric furnace "cells" where temperatures as high as 1200 degrees Fahrenheit are maintained. It is probable that the terms in the future will be shortened to a five-year maximum, because of developments that come.

According to metallurgists, there are about 100,000,000 atoms clinging to one another along any inch of steel. As long as not more than one atom loosens and tightens its hold on its neighbor per hour, there is no change in the volume or density of the metal. But if a thousand or so atoms slip and change positions in an hour's time, there will eventually be distortion.

William S. Haynes

William S. Haynes, master maker of flutes and piccolos, who passed on Saturday at Orlando, Fla., devoted more than half a century to bringing beauty into the world. The Boston craftsman, with a brother, commenced to make Boehm flutes in 1888. Fresh from his apprenticeship at the Gorham silversmithing shops in Providence, he came to Boston ostensibly to repair flutes. He ended by creating the first platinum flute ever made, and his silver flutes and clarinets—and those of gold—were marvels of lightness, weighing less than the wooden instruments of earlier manufacture.

Ninety per cent of all the flutes and piccolos used in this country, when he came to Boston, were imported from England, Germany or France, but Mr. Haynes set out to produce a flute second to none. By degrees, flutists of reputation began to place confidence in his skill as a repairer. It was then but a step forward to flute construction.

His first patrons were Boston Symphony Orchestra men; in fact, Paul Fox of that organization purchased his first flute. Carl Wehner of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra bought one of the early products and from that day on, success smiled upon the young artisan.

Before he retired from active manufacturing three years ago, Mr. Haynes had established the William S. Haynes Company to carry on his work. Mr. Haynes established a branch sales room, studio and repair shop in New York City about seven years ago.

One anecdote, which Mr. Haynes never wearied of telling was how he applied the thermos bottle principle to clarinets and flutes. He was disturbed one day when a friend had to cut short a visit because, he said, his clarinet was cold and would have to be warmed up before the concert.

Mr. Haynes evolved a clarinet of two silver tubes, one within the other, the inner tube 15-1000 of an inch thick and the other 22-1000 of an inch thick, with an air chamber between and a little aperture near the top of the instrument from which a cap could be unscrewed to allow the artist to blow warm air into the air chamber, which could be sealed in with the cap.

N.E. Women's Club to Meet

Dr. Harold John Ockenga, Minister of Park Street Church, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the New England Women's Club in the Hotel Kenmore, Feb. 6. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Current History Committee.

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One of the Largest Purchases for February in Our History—

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More Than One-Half of the Group Are Sale Priced At $24.50

Including dress coats with velvet collars, fleece coats in becoming single-breasted styles, double-breasted great coats of sturdy warm woolens, mohair and wool mixtures, tweeds, fabrics of herringbone pattern that are usually found only in coats retailing for almost twice this price.

Group No. 2—A good assortment of warm coats of durable woolens.... $19.50

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John Wanamaker's Original Hardwater Soap with Buttermilk 60c doz.

5c a cake $1.65 for 36 cakes

10c colossal cake (*double size*) $3.30 for 36 cakes

Fill out the coupon, get a year's supply at these low prices. The same fine quick lathering soap that's been so popular for 40 years, with buttermilk added for smoothness. Eleven fine fragrances . . . pine, lemon, verbena, gardenia, vert bouquet, cold cream, rose, almond lavender, violet, jasmin, unscented.

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	Quantity	Odor
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Colossal cakes at 10c		
36 Colossal cakes at $3.30		

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Trying to Tear Atoms Apart

Steel Under Trial

Upper: Electric furnace in which 12 turbine rods are tested for breaking, pulled by lead weights. Middle: E. L. Robinson and E. A. Smith inspect rod before locking it in "cell" for "creep test." Lower: Mr. Robinson points to projecting ends of rods "imprisoned" back in President Hoover's time.

U. S. Future on Sea Is Declared to Be Up to Its People

Citing Japan and England as the most outstanding examples of nations that recognize the necessity of an adequate merchant marine, Joseph R. Sheehan, native of East Boston, and now head of the newly organized American President Lines, today looks to American industry, business, and the traveling public, to patronize ships flying the American flag.

Addressing about 600 shippers, and tourist and travel agents at the Copley Plaza last evening, at a dinner observing the restoration of the American flag to the round-the-world and trans-Pacific freight and passenger services founded by colorful Robert Dollar, Mr. Sheehan lauded the program of the United States Maritime Commission that calls for building 50 ships a year for ten years in an attempt to restore the American merchant marine to its place in the sun of world shipping.

Cost of building and of operating American ships is well above similar figures in other countries, but "American ships could operate at a profit if they got the support they should," he said.

The old Dollar Line has been thoroughly rehabilitated and the Maritime Commission owns 91 per cent of its stock, in return for which it loaned the company $2,000,000 for repairs and modernization of the fleet of 11 ships, and $2,500,000 for operating capital.

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, represented Governor Saltonstall at the dinner. The American President Lines, he said, "is heir to one of the most venturesome marine enterprises ever undertaken by an element of the United States merchant marine. It is the round-the-world service, established on a time-table basis by the Dollar Line, in the face of shipping opinion that it could not be done."

Vermont House to Debate Jury Service for Women

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 1 (AP)—The Vermont Senate today passed a bill making women equally eligible with men for jury service. The measure then was sent back to the House, where State House sources anticipated a battle.

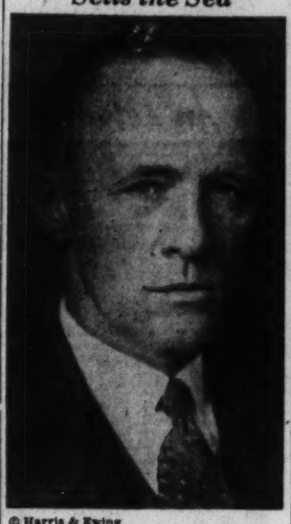
Station WIXAL

For Thursday, Feb. 2

(8.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—American Indian lyrics—World of Song Series.
7:45 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": recordings: Corelli: Concerto Grosso No. 8 (Christmas Concerto); Wagner: Overture to "Die Meistersinger"; Sibelius: The Oceanides.

Sells the Sea



© Harris & Ewing

Joseph R. Sheehan

President of New American President Lines, formerly the Famous Dollar Line.

Hearing Is Held On Parents' Aid

Proposed elimination of the "support of parents clause" in the old-age assistance law, requiring sons and daughters of needy, aged parents to contribute to the support of those parents according to their financial ability, was strongly opposed today by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, and many others.

Three bills calling for such elimination were heard today by the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

Mr. McCarthy said, "With reluctance I must oppose the measure on the grounds of prohibitive cost." He stated such legislation would add 25,000 cases to the old-age assistance rolls and increase the cost tremendously.

"These bills, unfortunately," he said, "never indicate where the revenue to support them is coming from. If you gentlemen required the petitioner to make such indication on these matters your task would be easier."

Several speakers estimated the additional cost under this legislation to be from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000. At present old-age assistance costs a total of approximately $24,000,000, of which the Federal Government pays approximately one-half.

Saltonstall

(Continued from Page 1)

ing from invasions of freedom of the press, of person, and of property. Totalitarian countries, where bills of rights have been abandoned are seeking to spread their rule ever wider. And there is the further danger of failure by some divisions of the Government to respect the spirit of the Bill of Rights in their dealings with minorities and with individual citizens.

"Therefore, at this time, it seems especially fitting for Massachusetts to remind the people of this country that we must be forever vigilant lest that bulwark of our freedom be infringed upon by aggression or intolerance."

The Chief Executive proposed the passage of a resolution on or just prior to March 4, saying "Your honorable bodies, I believe, would contribute effectively to a better public realization of this unique possession which we have in the Bill of Rights, by taking action now in support of that document which I am sure has represented the true temper of Massachusetts for 150 years."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 2

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 2

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Democracy Called Dependent Upon People's Welfare

Four methods by which democracy can meet the threat of Totalitarianism were offered at New England's Town Meeting of the Air, presided over by Herbert B. Ehrmann, at the Boston City Club last night.

The program included talks by Granville Hicks, Fellow of American History at Harvard University; Murray Kirkwood, Harvard instructor in government; James Powers, newspaper editor; and Leonard Cronkhite, trustee of the World Peace Foundation.

Interest in the question period that followed the speeches was sharpened by Mr. Ehrmann's interpretation of the Town Meeting policy to allow all speakers to answer questions from the visible audience. As is customary, the first speaker, last night Mr. Hicks, is heard only by the visible audience, and not on the air. From this, Mr. Ehrmann concluded that questions should not be addressed to the Harvard professor until the radio time was over. David C. Adkins, executive director of the Meeting, explained that Mr. Ehrmann had not been informed of the procedure, and Mr. Hicks was permitted to answer the question.

Improvement of the economic welfare of the people by democratic means, as a method of preventing Fascism, was advocated by Mr. Hicks. Mr. Kirkwood held that England should withdraw within the British Empire and leave Germany to "rule the roost" on the Continent. From this he forecast two results: Peace and liberalization of the Nazi regime. The only way to combat Fascism is to make democracy work at home, he said.

"For the first time my hair approximates naturally curly hair after a Vincent"

Scissors Cut

"I simply dip a comb in water, run it through my hair, push the wet hair up from the scalp and—presto—it falls into lovely, loose, natural-looking waves."

(signed) Mrs. A. H. P., Philadelphia.

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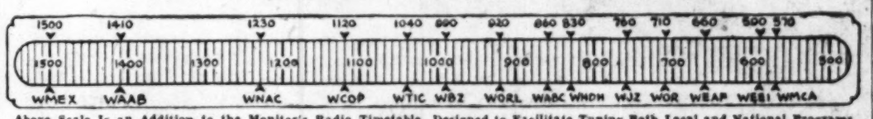
For Service, Evergreen 4461

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Studio speakers	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Time to Dance"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt;	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Addy. Gen. R. Jackson	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 Theater: Herbert	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Freddie Carlone's Or-	"Song Silhouettes"
9:15 Marshall; France.	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 Langford in "Man-	"Wings for the Marines";	Company; Interview;	Jewish Contributions to	"Forum"; "Nazism vs.
9:45 hattan Masquerade"	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization	World Peace"
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Variety program: male	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gypsy orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	quartet, soloists; or	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:30 Herbert Hoover	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"Music Counter" Harold	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Herbert Hoover	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orchestra vo-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Victor Herbert Anniv.	lem: variety
11:30 Little Jackie Hei-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Hand's Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobsen's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobsen's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Silver Meteor"	Breed Waiter, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; "Checker-	"Don Artiste"; pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Bru-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Noonday Musicale"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Speaker; music	Club Luncheon
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Jim Lewis' hillbilly	speakers
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	music	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Emile Renaud, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital
3:00 Music Hour: Key-	"Grand Slam Revue";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	Sport reports
3:15 board concert	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"The Rich Harmonies"	Sport reports
3:30 U. S. Army Band	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 U. S. Army Band	Weather report	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 Legion Auxiliary	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Bwingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russel Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch	Elvira Rios, songs	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Massachusetts Civil	Vallee Hour: Lauretta	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 George Brent in	Liberties League Ban-	Taylor in "Entr'Acte";	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 "Wings of the	quet; Governor Salton-	Lauritz Melchior; com-	"Sinfonietta" with	Vocalists
8:45 Navy"; orchestra	stall; Thos. H. Eliot;	edy; orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Morris L. Ernest	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	preview, "Huckleberry	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Finn"; Melisa Korjus,	"Famous First Facts";	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "How Can Eu-	soprano; orchestra	interviews	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	rope Avoid War?"; Jan	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Paul Dever Club ban-	Local sports
10:15 D. Fairbanks, Jr.;	Masaryk; others	Miriam Hopkins; Harry	quet; speakers	Local sports
10:30 Walter O'Keefe	"New England Talks It	Carey; Bob Burns; John	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"	Scott Trotter's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Toronto hockey	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

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Bill to Shake Up Office for Pay Of Jobless Sent to Committee

Nearly 250 of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission's temporary employees were unemployed today, as a result of dismissal notices sent them last night. The "temporaries" were released because of "insufficient funds." However, if the vacancies are to be filled later, the appointees will be persons who have passed the Civil Service examinations, the Commission has announced. The Republican-sponsored bill, meanwhile, for reorganizing the Commission was recommitted by the House of Representatives to the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Regarding the reason for this action, reports conflicted. Some observers contended that Federal officials here would not approve the reorganization plan, because it calls for an increase, rather than a decrease, in cost, as demanded by the Federal Social Security Board at Washington. Others believe that Federal officials are not satisfied with the provision of the reorganization bill that gives power to the director to appoint the assistant directors.

Still others contend that the bill was recommitted because of demands made by legislators that it included a clause which would protect all present employees who won their positions through competitive examinations. The present draft, legislators claim, would give the proposed director power to "hire and fire" any of the employees at will.

The cut in the number of employees, announced by the Commission, was thought to be the result of a demand from Washington that the Commission make extensive reductions in the payroll before Feb. 15, when the present budget ends and a new one must be approved.

The Federal Government pays the administrative expenses of the Commission.

Grange Head Hits License Renewal For Rockingham

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1 (AP)—Launching a study of the financial affairs of Rockingham Park, whose future operation under pari-mutuel surroundings depends on the New Hampshire Legislature, the House Ways and Means Committee today questioned Thomas R. McKoy, Jr., of New York, head of the track.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1—Declaring the report of the New Hampshire Racing Commission is "blind and misleading, drafted to be a case in behalf of Rockingham Park," and that "the same people who are in the racetrack are in the small loan racket and behind the power combine of this country," William Neal of Meredith, Master of the State Grange, launched a vigorous attack on Rockingham Park and pari-mutuel betting at a hearing before the New Hampshire House and Senate Ways and Means Committees on a bill that would renew the license of the track.

Mr. Neal fortified his attack with figures. In answer to testimony by a selectman of the Town of Salem that the town has been able to cut its debt $90,000 since the establishment of the track, Mr. Neal submitted figures of the State Tax Commission showing the net debt in 1933 of $65,000 was reduced only $25,000 in 1938 and that uncollected taxes of $49,900 in 1933 had been cut only to $49,600 in 1937, but to $34,000 in 1938.

Gas Company's Petition Denied

Consumers of the Haverhill Gas Light Company were rejoicing today over the refusal of the State Public Utilities Commission to allow the company to increase its gas rates.

The Commission's decision came late yesterday. Richard D. Grant, member of the Commission, dissented from the majority decision, in which the Commission stated:

"The burden of proof rests on the Company to establish to our reasonable satisfaction that the proposed increase will result in greater profits to the Company in this particular district and at this time and without regard to what effect might be in other places. The predictions of the company as to increased profits cannot be more than estimated and largely a matter of prophecy under the abnormal conditions now affecting the business at or near Haverhill."

The Commission pointed out that a substantial part of the Company's business is done with household consumers, many of whom are now unemployed. Increased employment is necessary, they said, before the Company can expect increased profits.

Mr. Grant, on the other hand, stated the refusal of the Commission might result in impairment of service by the Company. He said the Company is experiencing severe competition from oil and coke companies not regulated by public agencies.

Federal Cash Due To Clear Forests

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today, after a conference with Federal and State officials, that $500,000 in Federal funds was coming to Massachusetts to aid in clearing the woods of fallen timber left from the Sept. 21 hurricane. The timber is now regarded as a fire hazard.

The Governor said he was informed of the grant by L. L. Bean and E. G. Amos, of the Federal Forest Service, and that the money would be used to hire men. He added that it would be unnecessary for the State to match this fund, since the Legislature already had appropriated a sum for the purpose at a special session called after the storm.

The Library on Wheels Goes Visiting

New Hampshire's Bookmobile

Granite State's Library Goes To the People

The bookmobile of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission, now traveling through three counties in the State, makes an average of 70 stops during a week's trip and leaves about 900 books in a county for the enjoyment of the readers.

What is this bookmobile? It is a half-ton truck, in which is set a revolving four-shelf bookcase. The shelves are filled with from 400 to 500 books from the Public Library Commission, and then the "bookmobile" is taken out into the rural communities, bringing the library right to the reader's door.

Books are not left at every farmhouse along the road, but at the post office, the general store, in a private home, or a grange hall—wherever some volunteer can be found to see to the exchange of the books during the six weeks between visits.

The rural schools in the areas being served are finding it a real treat when this new form of traveling library comes to their doors and the teachers and pupils select books for all the boys and girls.

Notices of the schedule for each trip are sent out from the office in Concord and the card bearing a picture of the bookmobile is posted in some prominent place in town. When it is time for the "bookmobile" to arrive, people gather on foot, in cars, with teams, on bicycles, pushing baby carriages, and in the winter they come in the good old sleigh, or on snowshoes or skis.

Cities Seek Wider Relief Borrowing

Legislative authorization for cities and towns to borrow up to 30 per cent of their welfare costs as a means to keep down local tax rates, was sought by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Mayor Edward J. Voke representing the Mayors' Club stated that last year the State permitted the cities and towns to borrow only 15 per cent of their welfare costs, but that this year the municipalities are faced with an increase of $6 in their tax rate as the result of the tremendous expected State tax.

He added that in those communities served by the Boston Elevated Railway the tax increase will average $7 because of the Elevated deficit. Mayor Voke insisted the pay-as-you-go policy is no longer a reasonable argument because all municipal expenditures now are emergency items. Mayor Voke's position was supported by Mayors from several other communities including Medford, Marlboro, Waltham, Everett, Beverly, Springfield, Taunton and representatives of Mayor Tobin of Boston.

Personal Tax Revenue Drops

Approximately 10,000 of the 40,000 personal tax blanks sent out to wealthy homes and offices by the Municipal Assessors' office have been returned, it was learned today at City Hall. This is more than double the returns received in 1938 when only 4,800 were filed with the Assessors' office.

Since 1925, when $177,000,000 was received by the City in personal taxes on such items as jewelry and furniture, there has been a steady decline in this revenue. Last year, for example, only $112,000,000 was realized from personal taxes.

Homeowners are entitled to $1,000 exemption. Anyone failing to report personal belongings amounting to more than $1,000 is liable to a penalty of 50 per cent in excess of the legitimate tax. The personal tax is levied on the same basis as real estate. It is expected that the rate this year will be in the neighborhood of $45 per thousand as against $41.30 as of 1938. Forty-eight deputy assessors have begun their work on appraising office furniture.

Talk on Radio Education

S. Howard Evans, Secretary of the National Committee on Education by Radio, will speak at a luncheon sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League in the Parker House, Saturday at 12:30 p. m. Mr. Evans's subject will be "Where Next With Radio."

Around the Corner—

Round and Round—When the President Garfield of the American Presidents Line tied up at Charlestown the other day, it completed its forty-fourth circling of the Globe. Earlier circuits were made under the old Dollar Line flag. Officials said that altogether the ship has plowed through 1,163,448 nautical miles of water.

Rules and Rulers—Rules are to be enforced with rulers in Concord, N. H., we hear. Policemen have been equipped with folding rulers so they can enforce—with assurance—a law providing that no vehicle may park within 10 feet of intersecting streets.

Directory in the Olives—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was faced with an emergency the other day. A wholesale grocery man called up anxiously. "I've dropped a telephone directory into a barrel of olives," he said with distress in every syllable. "Will it hurt the olives?" The Company wasn't sure, but promised to find out.

In turn it got in touch with its printers, engravers, and paper manufacturers. Each was prepared for just such a situation. The ink was edible and the paper harmless, it appeared. Quickly the wholesaler was informed that his olives could be marketed without a single qualm as to their edibility. In fact, the Directory Department let it be known with something of pride in its achievement that even a baby could chew a telephone directory with impunity.

Slight Acquaintance?—The recent advertisement in a local paper which read "Attractive girl would like work as receptionist; knows of shorthand and typewriting" makes us long to inquire if she has a speaking, or just a nodding acquaintance with the subjects she "knows of."

Heat by Rail—Relief trains at one time or another have taken all sorts of supplies to places where they were needed quickly. Boston and Albany officials believe, though, that they were able to do something unique in this line on one of the coldest days this week. When the heating plant of the International Harvester building in Brighton broke down, they sent an engine with its own supply of steam, which was piped into the building until repairs were made.

Mice and Men—The friends of Mickey Mouse are legion. So are plastic replicas of that star of the screen and comic strip. In three years, a Bridgeport, Conn., concern reports, it has produced more than 20,000,000 images of Walt Disney's famous rodent and his intimate friends Donald Duck and Pluto. If it keeps up this output very soon it will have made enough of the cheerful little figures to supply every family in the country, statistical friends point out.

Mayor Carney Acquitted

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 1 (AP)—Acquitted of charges that he solicited a $25,000 bribe for a city garbage collection contract, Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, Mass., today viewed the verdict as "proof that the courts cannot be used for furtherance of political or selfish motives."

The defendant, who was inaugurated for his second term only a day before his trial began, was exonerated by a Bristol County Grand Jury Jan. 31 after 10 hours and 33 minutes of deliberation.

It was his second trial. The first ended in a mistrial when a juror admitted he had discussed the case.

45 Persons Accused

Mayor Carney was indicted last October by a special grand jury which brought charges against 45 persons, including 18 City officials, after an investigation of New Bedford municipal affairs. His re-election came two months after the grand jury's report.

The indictment charged Mr. Carney solicited gratuities from Capt. Llewellyn Roberts of New Bedford and Chester G. Parsons of Needham, Mass., as a condition to granting contracts for garbage collection and sale of collection equipment, respectively.

Directed Acquittal

Judge James C. Donnelly directed Mayor Carney's acquittal last week on three other counts charging solicitation of gratuities from three other men. The Court found conclusive evidence was lacking.

Uneasy when the jurors filed into the courtroom, Mayor Carney displayed a broad smile when the verdict was announced. He shook hands with many spectators, then hurried away to telephone his wife. Afterward he returned to thank each juror personalbly.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time things seem a bit the same around your house . . . . say to the extent that things are even a trifle, may we say, dull; suppose you casually mention to the head of the house the acquisition of one of those new tuxedos Leopold Morse Company is featuring at the moment. Just by way of seeing what happens! We mean because we think that something will, for we feel sure they'll not be mentioned in family conversation for some time but what they'll be the cause and beginning of a hearty discussion.

You see, the idea is that some people think men's clothes have been too-too drab all these years, and they propose to relieve the monotony of all this somber black business by injecting a little color into the general scheme of things. Personally we think the men are ready and willing . . . all they really need is to see a few brave brothers do the initiating of this particular fashion, as 'twere. The only trouble is in deciding just who it shall be! But while they're making up their minds, we'll go on and tell you that these new tuxedos not only have color, but they also have a bit of the practical about them. Which we presume is welcome news to many men whose only objection to dinner parties and such was the outfit and the stiff shirt they had to get into beforehand!

Really, as far as we could make out, they're something like a glorified overall. There's your comfort, right there. But that's not all. Because it seems that the pants are made right in with the vest . . . or maybe it's vice versa. Anyhow, they're all there together in one piece. Naturally the trousers are rather high-waisted, if our eye didn't deceive us, and the suspenders start somewhere up by the shoulders, and button down on the inside of the trousers. Incidentally, we'd say this method of hold-up would be most satisfactory, as far as appearance and comfort are both concerned. The "relief" note is the fact that there is no frightfully stiff bosom shirt and collar to fuss around with. In its place is a soft silk thing the store called a "dickey." And over all this goes a short tailored jacket . . . buttonless! When you think of how many times you see a man unbuttoning his dinner coat, and the various other ways in which he tries to look and be comfortable while dressed up, you'll realize that all of man's ideas have been incorporated in this 1939 tuxedo. It's just when you start mentioning such colors as maroon, brown, green, and blue that you want to watch out!

* * *

End Table You've Been Looking For

If you're running in town shortly after you read this, and your household needs a few end tables in maple, then you may still be fortunate enough to pick up a couple at Raymond's. They're the kind that don't take up so much room that they make a small chair look overpowered, and yet they're large enough to put things on when you sit down. Things like knitting and a sewing basket, a book or two, and any of the other little things women (and men, too!) like to truck around with them from room to room. They're also right cute in that they tip up when they're not in use. You know, a regular little tip table. For $1.69 apiece.

* * *

This Out-of-Door Finish Is Alluring

The next time you run across a wide-eyed, open-air type of girl zreezing along with her skis or skates under her arm, and wearing one of those complexions that look as if they've been well scrubbed, nice and shiny (but a different shine than the kind you worry about on your nose!) . . . the chances are that this girl has already made the acquaintance of Elizabeth Arden's Ski-Sports Gelée. The idea is that it's one of those smooth, gelatine-like stuffs that go on your face in a thick film . . . protecting it from the cold and wind, of course. But the idea is also that these fresh young things like the sleek sheen it gives their faces, making things sort of transparent and colorful. $1.50 at any of the Arden counters around town. Slattery's, for instance. Incidentally, if you want to see how the various Arden make-ups look when they're at their best, take a look at Miss Arden's girl there. She always looks as if she had just stepped away from a dressing-table; with one of the complete ensembles of Arden's. Say in cyclamen, or redwood, from fingertips to lipstick!

Chenille Robe At a Low Figure

It's all very well . . . this business of possessing all kinds of velvet tea gowns and silken negligees and fine bathrobes. But there comes a time when a good inexpensive robe of some kind would come in mighty handy. Something that will wash well, and yet look most pleasing as well. Just such a robe is the chenille robe at Jordan Marsh's . . . for $3.98. Cotton chenille, with enough sheen to them to make it look almost like silk. The robes are made in attractive styles; wide puff sleeves, oodles of skirt width, and hurray, hurray, you don't have to iron them! Just give them a good shaking out . . . just like your chenille bedspreads. In such colors as pink, blue, deep blue, and wine. On the fourth floor. But one of those items could be ordered by phone sight unseen!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

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96 YEARS OF LIFE INSURANCE
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THIS YEAR The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York celebrates its 96th Anniversary. The first policy in this long established Company was issued February 1, 1843.

The Assets of this Company on December 31, 1938 were $1,399,427,496, an increase of $50,370,240 over 1937. New insurance for the year was $267,461,084 and the total insurance in force at the end of 1938 was $3,787,704,506.

Payments in 1938 to Policyholders and their Beneficiaries under their contracts, amounted to $135,002,459 and the Trustees have set aside $16,098,319 for Dividends in 1939, after establishing the Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies at $49,548,011, an increase of $5,277,014 over 1937.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1938

ASSETS	Per cent		LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
Cash	4.42	$61,893,421.28	Policy Reserves	$1,222,801,933.00
United States Government bonds	23.84	333,542,147.80	Supplementary Contract Reserves	84,318,044.27
State, County and Municipal bonds	4.53	63,323,047.89	Other Policy Liabilities	14,441,682.93
Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds	.53	7,380,486.40	Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	4,792,304.42
Other Foreign Government bonds	.03	477,839.84	Miscellaneous Liabilities	4,285,745.87
Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial bonds	31.54	441,349,909.24	Reserve for Taxes	3,088,129.53
Preferred and Guaranteed stocks	1.15	16,116,900.00	Set aside for Dividends in 1939	16,098,318.74
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	16.06	224,811,793.86	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	53,326.53
Real Estate (at cost or less)	4.33	60,559,273.75	Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies	49,548,010.59
Policy Loans	11.40	159,586,827.32		
Premiums in course of Collection and Reinsurance due from other Companies	1.11	15,521,711.58		
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1.06	14,851,036.92		
Cash advanced to pay policy claims	.00	13,100.00		
Total Admitted Assets		$1,399,427,495.88	Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,399,427,495.88

Bonds subject to amortization under Section 18 of the New York Insurance Laws were taken at their amortized, i. e. their book values. Non-amortized bonds and preferred stocks were taken at market values at December 31, 1938, published under the auspices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
DAVID F. HOUSTON, President
34 Nassau Street, New York

Charlie Sands and Ray Getliffe Sent to Hershey—Fenske Will Try Here Again

Manager Ross Dissatisfied; To Bring Up Hamill-Reardon

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The best balanced team in the National Hockey League was rudely shaken up in personnel this morning when Art Ross announced that Ray Getliffe and Charlie Sands, senior wings of the Bill Cowley line, were going to Hershey. To replace these two, the Bruins will bring up Terry Reardon and Red Hamill.

Manager Ross expressed himself as being very much dissatisfied with the work of Sands and Getliffe, particularly in regard to their defensive play. The two wingers have not been at their best this season, and part of it was attributed to the injuries of Sands and the absence of their play maker, Bill Cowley, for such a long period. Cowley is back in action again, although not at his best yet.

Sands and Getliffe were notified today, and will arrive in Hershey in time to play against Pittsburgh Saturday and Syracuse Sunday. They will not return to the Bruins until Manager Ross is convinced that they have regained their form of past seasons. The move is a complete surprise in that these two were accepted major-league hockey players.

Hamill Here Before

The newcomers evidently have been doing well in Hershey, but are not found among the leading scorers of the league released this morning. Hamill played with Providence last year, and had a brief whirl with the Bruins last year. He was expected to make the grade this season at the start, but reported out of condition. Reardon, a center or right wing, played with Coppercliffe Juniors last year, is 19 years of age, 5ft. 1in. in height, and weighs 165. Hamill is a left wing, weighs 180, is 5ft. 11in. in height, and is 22.

The new additions will join the club in Toronto for the game there tomorrow, and will stay with the team indefinitely.

The absence of Allan Murray, defenseman, from the line-up of New York Americans has spurred the remaining members of the team to greater heights. Murray was small, but a sturdy and powerful bodychecker who played steady hockey. When he met with a severe injury, many thought the Amerks would rapidly fade from the race.

Dutton an All-Star

This breeching of a handicap along with the blend of veteran and youngster, plus the improvement of such players as Tommy Anderson and Art Jackson, is placing Manager Red Dutton out front among Managers for all-star consideration. Dutton is receiving acclaim over the entire circuit for the grand job he is doing.

Before last night's tie with the Bruins at the Garden, Dutton tried to point out to Boston hockey writers why his Tommy Anderson should receive all-star rating this year. He spouted words of sincere praise for the play of his left winger and termed him a "manager's player." Anderson is not spectacular in his methods and really needs attention brought to him to be rewarded in recognition.

At the pre-game dinner Art Ross and Red Dutton renewed their argument regarding the disputed Eddie Shore goal in New York and the fiery Amerks' manager still insists the puck never entered the net. Ross is forced to admit that the puck came out of his patent net which is supposed to eliminate any such possibility. They also discussed at length a queer interpretation of the major-misconduct penalty.

Shore to Americans?

The league is badly balanced at present with Chicago slumping to the point where it is no longer much of an attraction. The Bruins are concerned over conditions because they have one of their greatest, if not the greatest, team in history. With such an aggregation they should rightfully expect to play before increased attendance, but the caliber of the opposition is such that only certain teams draw well.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Sands-Getliffe move climaxed an evening of rumors in which the Bruins were involved. At one stage there were whispers that Flash Hollett might go to Chicago to help strengthen the Hawks, but that probably petered out automatically with the Chicago-Ranger deal involving Alex Levinsky and Joe Cooper.

♦ ♦ ♦

Then the story of Eddie Shore to New York Americans came to life when Shore, Red Dutton, and Art Ross left the rink together after the game. With Dit Clapper out of action for the present trip to Toronto and Chicago, it is not likely that Manager Ross would part with one of his four remaining defensemen at the moment. Following the Clapper skate cut, Manager Ross planned to hurry along the orders for his new aluminum protective gear.

♦ ♦ ♦

When the Bruins play in Chicago Sunday night Frank Brimsek and Mike Karakas will be recognized by Eveleth, Minn., where they attended the same high school and became goaltenders. Mrs. John Brimsek and Mrs. John Stavkovich, mothers of Brimsek and Karakas, respectively, will attend the game along with Cliff Thompson, who coached the boys in the early days, as the result of a fund raised by popular subscription in the Minnesota town.

Jack Markel Up Six Points In Hockey Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Hockey fans interested in the scoring efforts of International-American League performers had a familiar name to conjure with once again today—Jack Markel of the Syracuse Stars.

Jack, whose name appeared at the top of the scoring list for three previous seasons so consistently that folks used to wonder what was the matter with the other boys, was nowhere near Kilby McDonald of Philadelphia, this season's leader, in the standings released today but the figures did show that he compiled six points during the past week.

That's fairly powerful scoring for International-American competition and it jumped his total points from 28 to 34 and a standing of eight in the league.

McDonald meanwhile garnered three points for his week's efforts and was up in the stratosphere with a 46 total. Second-place Phil Hergesheimer of the Cleveland Barons had 38 points, Bob Kirk of Philadelphia 37 and there was tie for fourth between Lorne Duguid of Cleveland and Joe Krol of Philadelphia, 36 each.

The Leading Scorers

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
McDonald, Phila.	15	31	46
Hergesheimer, Clev.	24	14	38
Kirk, Phila.	10	27	37
Duguid, Clev.	15	21	36
Krol, Phila.	13	23	36
Bartholome, Clev.	16	19	35
Cafaz, Phila.	16	19	35
Markel, Syracuse	12	22	34
Tapin, Phila.	12	19	31
Toupin, Spfld.	6	25	31
Gustafson, Phila.	15	15	30
Barton, Phila.	11	19	30
Starr, Providence	10	20	30

Coach Dunn Busy Making Shifts In Husky Court Team

Northeastern's varsity basketball players are holding their breaths as they wait for Coach Jimmy Dun to perpetuate the wholesale shift he has been promising the last few nights. Among other things the Huskies plan to use an entirely new type of attack against New Hampshire at Durham on Saturday.

Dunn has not been satisfied with the work of his team for the past two weeks and has several proposals in hand. For one, it is likely that Jim Connolly will be shifted from guard to forward, changing places with Bob Toucey. Such a shift was made just before the New Hampshire game last year, and Connolly proceeded to make himself high scorer for the night.

Sophomore Art Chechames continues to look good in practice and now rates as the sixth man on the Husky team. It is not at all unlikely that he will be in the starting line-up Saturday, but Dunn has not decided this point yet.

Hockey Autographs at $2 Per Copy

By a Staff Photographer

Manager Red Dutton

The New York Americans' mentor spent yesterday afternoon autographing his new book, "Hockey—The Fastest Game on Earth," at the Jordan Marsh Company store.

Queen's Sextet Takes Lead In International Ice Loop

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Queen's	4	2	24	16	8
McGill	3	0	19	5	6
Toronto	3	1	27	8	6
Harvard	2	1	10	15	4
Princeton	2	2	20	16	4
Dartmouth	1	2	7	7	2
Yale	1	3	10	25	2
Montreal	1	5	13	38	0

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	1	0	5	1	2
Harvard	1	0	5	2	2
Princeton	1	1	14	6	2
Yale	0	2	2	17	0

Games This Week

Friday: Yale at Queen's.
Saturday: Yale at Toronto; McGill at Montreal.

Queen's University gained undisputed possession of first place in the team standing and its outstanding scorer and playmaker, Mel Williamson, gained a first-place tie in the individual scoring race in the only game played last week in the third annual International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League championship tournament.

Queen's defeated Toronto, 2 to 1, its fourth victory in six league games, and passed McGill, the defending champion, on points. It was Toronto's first league setback in four games this season. McGill and Toronto are tied for second place in the standing, each with 6 points.

Williamson was credited with both assists on the goals his team scored, passing both times to Norville Williamson for the tallies. He now has a total of 11 points, earned on 6 goals and 5 assists, and is deadlocked with Russ McConnell, McGill captain and individual high scorer last year. Princeton's Ralph Wyer, although idle, retained his hold on third place with his 10 points.

The league resumes concerted action this week end, when three games are scheduled. Yale will appear in two of them, meeting Queen's on Friday and Toronto on Saturday, both in Canada. A third game will bring together McGill and Montreal at Montreal. Quadrangular League competition resumes the following week end.

Individual Scoring

	Gls	Assts	Pts
McConnell, McGill	7	4	11
M. Williamson, Queen's	6	5	11
Wyer, Princeton	3	7	10
Morison, Toronto	4	5	9
Boddington, Toronto	4	4	8
L'Heureux, Toronto	3	5	8
N. Williamson, Queen's	6	2	8
Gagne, Montreal	4	3	7
Lebeuf, Montreal	4	3	7
Perowne, McGill	2	4	6
Harding, Harvard	3	3	6
Carver, Queen's	2	4	6
Maynard, Toronto	2	4	6
MacLachlan, Toronto	5	0	5
Craig, Toronto	2	3	5
Taylor, Toronto	2	3	5
Walker, McGill	1	4	5
Bordley, Princeton	3	2	5
G. Humphrey, Yale	3	2	5
D. Humphrey, Yale	2	2	4
Dunn, McGill	2	2	4
Dickison, McGill	2	2	4
Patrick, Harvard	2	2	4
Foster, Dartmouth	2	2	4
Robbins, Princeton	4	0	4
Turner, Princeton	2	2	4
Mignault, Montreal	2	2	4
Copp, Toronto	2	1	3
Macdonald, McGill	1	2	3
Kennedy, McGill	3	0	3
Anton, McGill	1	2	3
Winslow, Harvard	1	2	3
Cochran, Princeton	2	1	3
Purnell, Princeton	2	1	3
P. Genier, Montreal	0	3	3
Lecavalier, Montreal	2	1	3
R. Neilson, Queen's	1	2	3
Poupore, Queen's	3	0	3
Cowley, Queen's	1	2	3
Hepburn, Queen's	3	0	3
Truman, Queen's	2	1	3

Best Performances

Team

Most Goals—Toronto, 27.
Most Assists—Toronto, 26.
Most Goals in one game—Princeton, 12 (vs. Yale, Jan. 21).
Most Assists in One Game—Princeton, 15 (vs. Yale, Jan. 21).

Individual

Most Goals—Russ McConnell, McGill, 7.
Most assists—Ralph Wyer, Princeton, 7.
Most Goals in One Game—Russ McConnell, McGill, 3 (vs. Princeton, Jan. 5) and Mel Williamson, Queen's, 3 (vs. Montreal, Jan. 20).
Most Assists in One Game—Ralph Wyer, Princeton, 5 (vs. Yale, Jan. 21).

Root, Mesner, Gleeson Sign

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs received three more signed contracts yesterday, leaving the club with 13 of 30 players still unsigned.

Signed papers arrived from Charley Root, veteran pitcher; Utility Infielder Steve Mesner and Rookie Outfielder Jim Gleeson.

Among those not heard from are outfielders Augie Galan, Joe Marty, Hank Leiber and Carl Reynolds and Third Baseman Stanley Hack. But none of them is listed as a holdout by club officials.

Sporting Around the Hub

B. C. Meets B. U. at Arena Saturday

The three-way tie for first place in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League between New Hampshire, Boston College, and Boston University was dissolved last night when the Eagles beat the Wildcats 6 to 3. The loss dropped the New Hampshire sextet into a tie for third with Bowdoin, with each having won three and lost one in league competition. B. C. next meets B. U. Saturday night at the Arena, and after the game there will be only ope team at the top. At the same time the Wildcats will entertain Northeastern at Durham. The Huskies are fifth in the standing.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard's Jaakko Mikkola, coach of cross-country and track, has an interesting suggestion to offer in regard to winter track meets. Jaakko would have officials run two one-mile races—one for stars and the other for college athletes. And after watching the Crimson's Roswell Brayton a good college miler, in the Prout games Saturday, the suggestion would appear to be sound from two angles. It would not only provide better competition for the college boys, but it would also give the spectators two good races. Roswell ran a nice race, although he was in last position all the way. The pace was a bit too fast for him and he faded in the last quarter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Next Monday evening the Gridiron Club of Boston will stage a Hockey Night dinner. Among the featured guests will be Conn Smythe of Toronto Maple Leafs and Red Horner, most penalized player in the National Hockey League. Bill Stewart, deposed manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, and Art Ross and one or two Bruins are expected to attend. Ross and a Bruin will have to fly back from Chicago, where they play Sunday night, in order to be here in time for the dinner. The affair will be held at the Hotel Lenox.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coming from behind to score three goals in the last four minutes of play, the Boston Junior Olympics last night nosed out the Providence Marquettes, 6 to 5, in a league game at Providence. The win gave the Juniors undisputed first place.

♦ ♦ ♦

Commonwealth Polo League matches at the Commonwealth Armory next Saturday finds the Harvard Junior Varsity meeting the Ramblers in Class A, Artillery playing Fairview in Class B, and Blue Hills meeting the Cossacks in Class C.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank Leahy, new Boston College football coach, will be presented to students and alumni at the Varsity Club's third annual dinner at the University Club tonight. Freshman and varsity football awards will also be made. Among invited guests are Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University's varsity rifle team is undefeated in eight starts this season. The Terriers defeated Illinois, Yale, Penn. State, Washington and Lee, and Bowdoin in the week before examinations began.

♦ ♦ ♦

George Flanagan of Waltham, a teacher with 25 years of experience behind him, has been signed as professional by the Sandy Burr Country Club to take the place of Joe Stien, who resigned late last year to become pro at Manchester, N. H.

♦ ♦ ♦

Joe Cronin of the Red Sox kept a date he made last October when he left Boston this morning to fulfill a speaking engagement at Berlin, N. H. Joe left North Station by train for Lewiston, where he will have to change to an automobile for a 90-mile drive through the snow. Cronin will be back in the Hub tomorrow to attend the third annual Baseball Writers' Association dinner at the Copley-Plaza.

♦ ♦ ♦

Other Red Sox notes: Lefty Grove yesterday sent a wire to General Manager Eddie Collins regretting his inability to attend the Writers' affair tomorrow eve . . . Wilfred LaFebvre, former Holy Cross southpaw, dropped in at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon to sign his 1939 contract . . . Ted Olson and Gene Desautels were other visitors to the ball yard . . . Ted will be with Louisville next season, while Gene, who signed his contract some time ago, will catch for the Sox for at least another summer.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Terrier court team will play a game for the first time in 21 days when it meets Tufts at the B. U. gym Friday night. B. U. will present its strongest line-up, including Solly Nechtem and Russ Lawry, forwards; Irwin Kopecky, center, and Jackie Rotman and Teddy Rosenthal, guards.

♦ ♦ ♦

Clarkson Tech added the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York to its list of victims this week when it defeated the former college players 3 to 2 in the Brooklyn Ice Palace. Tech beat Yale Tuesday night 4 to 3.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 31

National League
New York Rangers 3, Chicago 2.
New York Americans 2, Boston 2.

International-American League
Springfield 4, Pittsburgh 3.

American Association
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 2.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American League
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Providence at New Haven.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst.	P. C.
Boston College	3	0	21	6	1.000
Boston University	1	0	6	3	1.000
New Hampshire	3	1	20	8	.750
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
Northeastern	3	3	28	25	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Result Jan. 31
Boston College 6, New Hampshire 3.

College Swimming
New York University 43, Fordham 30.

Wisconsin Star Returns To Run in Hunter Mile

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's track faithful get another look at Chuck Fenske one week from Saturday. The University of Wisconsin graduate comes back to Boston Garden boards to challenge Glenn Cunningham in the Hunter Mile, one of the feature specials in the 50th annual B. A. A. Games.

The initial look at Fenske was not particularly interesting, although the mid-western boy may be excused. He failed to place in the Prout Games mile last Saturday, in which the famed Cunningham came home first in the comparatively slow time of 4m. 15.2s. But it was Fenske's first start on the boards this winter and he obviously was bothered by the unfamiliar oval at the North Station arena.

Fast 1938 Times

With two weeks of practice in his shoes, the Badger ace should be close to the times he managed last year.

For instance, at Madison, Wis., he turned in a 1m. 52.1s. half mile; at Des Moines, Iowa, he did the 1,000 in 2m. 10.7s.; at Stockholm, Sweden, he negotiated the 1,000 meters in 2m. 24.93s., the 1,500 meters in 3m. 49.4s., and the 3,000 meters in 8m. 29s.; at Malmo, Sweden, he did the 2,000 meters in 5m. 19s., and at Chicago he turned in a 4m. 8.9s. mile.

Fenske is the second headliner to enter the Hunter Mile. The first was Josef Mostert, the Belgian flash, who recently came to this country for the indoor campaign. Cunningham's entry will be forthcoming within a few days. The field will be shooting for Glenn's Boston record of 4m. 10s.

Albritton Back

The first high jumper to post his entry is Dave Albritton, the former Ohio State comet, and one of the greatest men in the world at this specialty. The Hub record stands at 6ft. 8½in: It was established at the Boston Arena in the 1932 B. A. A. Games by George Spitz. Albritton has cleared the bar at that height several times and promises to repeat here on Feb. 11.

Wesley Wallace, the Fordham runner who last week met a stumbling block in the form of Oklahoma's Harold Cagle, will be back at the B. A. A. carnival for a crack at the Hollis 600. "Wes" was handicapped at the Prout Games, but still gave a game exhibition. His running at No. 3 for the Fordham varsity relay quartet was sensational. Cagle has already entered the event.

Spike marks . . . Lou Burns, New York middle distance ace, is seeking an entry here Feb. 11 . . . John Borican's entry in the Lapham 1,000 arrived yesterday . . . The Shore A. C. star from Emberton, N. J., turned in a fine 2m. 12.6s., 1000 in the Prout meet and will be favored to win the first leg on the new Lapham Trophy . . . The old cup went out of competition last year when Chuck Hornbostel, Indiana champion, won the event in 2m. 13.8s. . . . Games officials hope for the entry of Johnny Woodruff of Pittsburgh, in the Lapham 1,000.

Roy Staley, former University of Southern California star who now represents the South California A. A. of Los Angeles, has entered the hurdles . . . He was a member of the 1936 Olympic team and formerly held the world high hurdle record of 14.1 seconds . . . Frank Thuer, University of Virginia, will test Staley here . . . The southerner is a sound 14.3s. high hurdler.

Russell Asserts Preference For National League

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Jack Russell, who has been about a bit in both circuits, said yesterday pitchers had a tougher time in the American League than in the National because the younger loop is "home run conscious."

That was offered by the veteran Chicago Cubs relief hurler as a possible explanation of the success of a number of so-called "old men" pitchers in the National League, but he hastened to add:

"It's tough getting the ball by the batters in both leagues."

"There aren't so many sluggers of the Greenberg, Foxx and Gehrig type in the National League," expounded Russell, here for his annual winter stay.

"And there's no getting around the fact that this is mighty comforting and eases a pitcher's thoughts after he's spent 12 years tossing 'em up for Babe Ruth and the rest of the home run clouters of the American League."

Russell, who appeared in 42 games as a relief pitcher for the Cubs last season, winning six and losing one, is itching for starting assignments.

"Relief pitching is all right," he said, "but I really would like to get back as a full-game worker. My arm never felt better and I believe I could go nine innings at top speed."

The handsome Russell, who towers an inch above six feet, is 32 years old and appears younger. He keeps himself in condition playing golf almost every day.

Russell has not signed his 1939 contract with the Cubs, but says he is not a holdout. This will be his fourteenth year in the major leagues.

Whitehill Released

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians gave an unconditional release today to Earl Whitehill, former Detroit and Washington American League southpaw pitcher.

Whitehill came to Cleveland in 1937. He won nine and lost eight for the Tribe last season. In 1933 he led Washington to an American League pennant with 22 victories.

The veteran left-hander is a 10-year man, thus could not be sent to minor leagues without his consent.

Krause at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Henry "Red" Krause, who played with several teams in the National Professional Football League, has been appointed line coach at St. Louis University, his alma mater.

A center, Krause was a member of the Washington Redskins for the past two seasons and was with them when they won the championship in 1937. The Redskins released him recently.

Mont Tremblant Ski Race Feb. 12th

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOVITE, Quebec—Major classic of the Laurentian zone of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association, the Mont Tremblant downhill race, takes place here on Feb. 12 down the famed two-mile Taschereau trail which has a vertical drop of 1,050 feet per mile. Several ski trains from New York and other United States points will bring a large number of ski enthusiasts who will profit by the long week end made possible by observance of Lincoln's Birthday on Monday, Feb. 13.

This famous race is open to members of clubs of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association and affiliated associations in other countries. Seniors must have reached their eighteenth year on Jan. 1, 1939, and juniors their thirteenth year by the same date. The event is open to Americans under the same conditions as to Canadians and entries will close and drawing of numbers take place the night before the event at Gray Rocks Inn in this village.

The race this year coincides with the opening of the new aerial chair tow up Mont Tremblant. This ropeway, built by Joseph B. Ryan of Philadelphia, will carry passengers 4,200 feet up the trail and is equipped to handle 250 riders per hour. A number of new trails, all connecting with the Taschereau and Kandahar trails have been blazed for the convenience of skiers and a refreshment room at the base of Mont Tremblant is now in operation.

Nelson Resigns

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Feb. 1 (AP)—Emerson "Spike" Nelson, head football coach at Mississippi State College for the past year, resigned today.

A statement by college officials quoted Nelson as saying other opportunities had opened for him recently and influenced his decision.

Nelson came here as successor to Col. Ralph Sasse who resigned. Previously Nelson had served as line coach at Louisiana State University.

State won four games under Nelson and lost six.

Chandler on Shelf

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 1 (AP)—Spurgeon (Spud) Chandler, young right-handed pitcher for the World Champion New York Yankees, injured his right ankle yesterday when he stepped into a hole while working out on the University of Georgia running track.

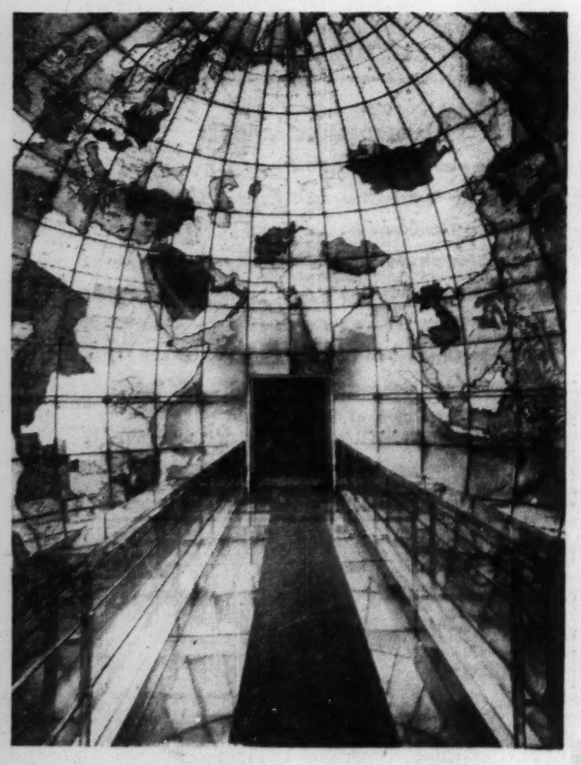
Chandler probably will be inactive for about six weeks.

A former football and baseball star at Georgia, Spud has been completing work on his Bachelor of Science Degree at the University and getting into shape for the opening of spring training.

Sutton Named Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Walter Sutton, a senior at the University of Kansas from Glendale, Calif., has been named senior manager for the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays, to be held in Lawrence, April 21 and 22. Sutton will head the student Relays committee, which includes one senior, two juniors, four sophomores and six freshmen. The committee does much of the detail work in connection with the big track and field carnival each year.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Addition to the Bruins

By a Staff Photographer

Robert 'Red' Hamill

Hershey left winger brought up by Manager Art Ross to replace the veteran Ray Getliffe. Hamill and Terry Reardon join the Bruins and Getliffe and Charlie Sands go down to Hershey.

Pacific Northwest Sidelines—Pittsburgh's Athletic Problems—Don Bradman's Feat

Fast Break and Close Check Keynote of Northwest Games

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Once again the fast-breaking, close-checking action that characterizes far western basketball is the keynote of a hard-fought Northern Division, Pacific Coast Conference campaign.

Gone are the long dribbling sallies, the stock scoring plays, the set two-handed shot, and the slow-breaking attack that a few years ago were integral parts of a successful basketball quintet's repertoire.

Instead it's a game of speed, stamina, and power which is sweeping the Northwest, and no two more exemplary models could be found than the teams of the University of Oregon and the University of Washington that are leading the Northern Division race in what promises to be another close finish.

Oregon vs. Washington

Of recent years the championship has hinged on the last game of the season, and if current trends continue, the schedule-makers again hit the bull's-eye, for the Conference season ends with a two-game series between Oregon and Washington.

The defending champion Oregon Webfoots have probably one of the finest groups of individual players ever assembled on one team, at least in recent Northwest basketball history, yet they are meeting the most severe sort of competition from another of Clarence (Hec) Edmundson's tireless, driving Washington TEAMS that really deserve the capital letters.

Seven victories and one defeat was the Oregon total as the tall Webfoots crossed the halfway mark, and a duplicate showing during the final eight games would safely tuck the pennant away for Coach Howard Hobson. But the last eight games include four against the University of Washington, and the outcome of these games may change the optimistic Oregon outlook.

Star-Studded Squad

Why the Oregon optimism and the seven-out-of-eight-victory report? That's not hard to explain, for a peek at the Webfoot roster shows a star-studded array that should rate an orbit in any clear sky.

First in importance is 6ft. 4in. Lauren (Laddie) Gale, the all-Coast forward, who last year set a new scoring record of 249 points in the 20-game schedule. Fast, clever, and with a basket-touch, Gale is finding the going harder in his final year, for he is a marked man all around the Conference. In the first half of the season it took an over-supply of foul conversions to put him up with the scoring leaders.

Together with Gale in the scoring department is another "small" fellow, 6ft. 8in. Urgel (Slim) Wintermute, who in his third year as Oregon center has overcome all the awkwardness usually apparent with such height. Wintermute has a tricky pivot-and-push under the basket shot, and is also guarded for his ability at tapping in rebounds.

Speedy Pair

For guards, Oregon is graced with a speedy pair, Wally Johansen and Bobby Anet, pals since they played on the same team at Astoria High School. They now have two years behind of stellar Conference play in which they fed their taller teammates, played excellent defensive ball, and scored their share of the points.

Gale, Wintermute, Johansen, Anet—that's only four—and Coach Hobson has but five capable reserve lettermen, John Dick, Bob Hardy, Ted Sarpola, Matt Pavalunas, and Ford Mullen, and the best of an outstanding 1938 frosh team from which to finish his quintet.

Despite this super-abundance of all-star material, the Webfoots are not secure in their title bid. They showed the effects of a pre-season, three-week, 10-game barnstorming trip throughout the nation when they dropped the second game in the opening Washington State series. In two of their other games, against Idaho and Oregon State, they were behind until the last few minutes when their opponents literally and figuratively "fouled themselves out" of the game. In the Oregon State tiff, four of the Beaver regulars were forced to the bench before Oregon finally took the lead. This was a hectic game, with the Staters leading 19-14 at half, and Oregon winning 46-39. The score was tied seven times, Oregon State held the lead eight times, and Oregon was ahead on three occasions. Oregon State was guilty of 28 fouls, which Oregon converted into 20 free throw points for the winning margin.

At the University of Washington where the dean of the Northwest coaches, Hec Edmundson, has piloted the Huskies to eight Northern Division titles and two Coast crowns in 18 seasons, they aren't acting as scared of Oregon as one might expect.

Four Regulars

From the team that finished second to Oregon last season, one game behind, the Huskies have four of the regulars on hand, and in their seven practice games and first four Conference games showed an exceptional defense and were able to score enough points to escape the loss column. Team play is the essence of this Husky ball club, and they have an abundance of "drive." Ohio State kept up with the Huskies for most of the game, but wilted in the closing minutes as did Idaho and Oregon State.

Playing together for the third year, Capt. George Ziegenfuss and Pat Dorsey, are a formidable defensive combination and are surprising the fans with scoring ability that is placing them up with the forwards. Ziegenfuss is a "ball-hawk," and is continually breaking up opposition offensive tactics. Dick Voelker, center in 1937 and 1938, has been moved to forward to make room for six-foot-five-inch Bill McDonald in the pivot position, while the 1938 high scorer, Roy Williamson, fills out the quintet.

The Huskies also have powerful reserve strength, with lettermen Harry Lockhart, Bobby Dorr, and Newell Priess, two tall centers both over six-five, Hal Schlicting and Bill Fleming, and numerous hoopsters up from the frosh including Jack Voelker, brother of the varsity forward.

In the Palouse hills of Washington, Jack Friel has a good Washington State team, but three losses to Oregon and one upset by Idaho put the Cougars almost out of the running. With two-year lettermen Al Hooper, Ed Kerpa, and John Kosich, aided with lettermen Bill Chase, Jack Jennings and Jack Griffin and newcomers Bud Olson, Ray Sundquist and Dale Gentry, the Cougars can cause trouble for any team.

Long-Shot Artists

Hooper was second in the Northern Division scoring race last year, and was chosen an all-Conference guard. Kosich is a fiery mixer and the best defensive center in the league, while Bill Chase and Olson are long-shot artists.

Idaho and Oregon State have not kept pace with the greatly improved Northern Division colleges, yet both can be counted on for their share of the upsets. Coach Forrest Twogood has two splendid players in Steve Belko and Brendon Barrett, but the Vandals lack reserve strength.

At Oregon State, the wily A. T. (Slats) Gill is grooming a team for next year. Faced with a shortage of material last season, the Beaver mentor let six sophomores do most of the work. This season, as juniors, they are playing improved ball, but not enough to rate them as title contenders. But whatever the material, the ability of Gill to develop the zone defense into a powerful weapon, is a constant threat to every team in the Conference.

The six team Northern Division tried last year with the University of Montana added, has been abandoned. The Missoula hoopsters played good basketball and produced several upsets, but the 20-game schedule with its long road trips was not to the liking of the other colleges.

Strong Front for Southern Cal

University of Southern California Hockey Players

Left to right: Beverley North, defense; Jerry Beranek, defense; Herm Schaller, wing; and Al Fitzgerald, defense, U. S. C. recently won the Hoover Cup and with it the Pacific Coast intercollegiate hockey championship at Yosemite National Park.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

All Eyes on Don

LONDON—The wide eyes of the cricket world—indeed, of a wider world than that—will be focused on Adelaide, South Australia, when the last match of the 1938-39 interstate competition for the Sheffield Shield opens up there between South Australia and Victoria, Feb. 24.

For a hundred or more runs by Donald G. Bradman in that match mean that Run-getter No. 1 of All Time has smashed one more of the extremely few batting records left for him to beat.

You see, back on Jan. 18, "le Don," the batsman in a class all by himself, made a century—135 not out to be precise—for South Australia against New South Wales, on the very ground at Sydney where he first became Australia's cricket hero. And this was a very special century indeed. Being his sixth in successive innings (actually one each in the only six innings he had played during the present Australian season) and therefore enabling him to equal the record for consecutive hundreds set up by that great English batsman of former days, C. B. Fry, in 1901.

Fry Telegraphs

Immediately he learned of this achievement, Fry sent off from London a telegram. It read, "Respectful congratulations but we all gave you best years ago."

Here, for purposes of comparison, are the half-dozen successive centuries scored by the only two cricketers who have ever managed to do such a thing in first-class play:

D. G. Bradman (1933-39)

118 for Australian XI v. The Rest
143 for South Australia v. N. S. W.
225 for S. Australia v. Queensland
107 for S. Australia v. Victoria
186 for S. Australia v. Queensland
135 not out for S. Australia v. N. S. W.

C. B. Fry (1901)

106 for Sussex v. Hampshire
209 v. Yorkshire
148 v. Middlesex
105 v. Surrey
140 v. Kent
105 for Rest of England v. Yorkshire

Each of the men had to wait before trying to increase his sequence to seven. But while the Don was confronted with an interval of five weeks, Fry had to wait for a whole football season. In other words Fry made his last century in his last match of the 1901 season. Next time out, he was dismissed for 68 at the start of the 1902 campaign.

Consideration

It is rather an interesting consideration as to which of the two great batsmen was facing the stronger bowling. Most people, I am sure, would say that Fry was. For he had to contend with such people as George Hirst, Wilfred Rhodes, J. T. Hearne, and B. J. T. Bosanquet. While the only one of Bradman's adversaries who could be classed as an "immortal" is O'Reilly.

Bradman has done so many wonderful things, achieved so many extraordinary batting feats and beaten so many records that it is easy to forget that his career as a first-class player began only 12 years ago. Incidentally, it began with a century against South Australia, the team which he now captains. And it has proceeded in that lofty tone ever since. Altogether, Bradman has now scored 21,263 runs in the course of 253 innings, of which 32 were played without losing his wicket. His average, therefore, over the whole period is the almost incredible one of 96.02 runs per innings in first-class play. Truly may it be observed of this astonishing cricketer that,

Drawn by John Allan May

Detroit Swimmer Betters Record At Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1 (AP)—Andrew Clark, Detroit swimmer, made good a boast last night when he bettered the South American record for the 400-meter freestyle in an exhibition meet held under the auspices of the Hindu Club, which organized the recent Pan American Swimming Championships.

Before the race, Clark said North American swimmers never lose the 400 meters in international meets. Then he went out and swam the distance in 4m. 58.1s. to beat Steve Wozniak of Buffalo by a wide margin. The South American record of 5m. 01.6s. is held by Alberto Zorilla of Argentina.

Wozniak finished second in 5m. 06.6s., just beating out Abel Gilbert of Ecuador.

Jeanne Laupheimer of Brooklyn also surpassed the South American record when she won the women's 200-meter backstroke in 2m. 56.6s.

Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson of Miami, Fla., turned the tables on her Argentine rival, Jeanette Campbell, in the 200-meter free-style after an exciting duel. Mrs. Thompson, who previously had lost to Miss Campbell at the same distance, won by only a tenth of a second in 2m. 36.2s.

Peter Fick of New York again outdistanced his South American record in the sprint, winning the 50-meter freestyle in 26 seconds flat.

Paul Dean Signs Cardinal Papers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1 (AP)—Paul Dean, the not-so-loquacious member of the noted hurling brothers, signed his 1939 contract with the St. Louis Cardinals late yesterday.

Unlike "Ol' Diz," now of the Cubs, who usually set a pre-season mark to shoot for, Paul declined to predict how many games he might win this year.

"I'm just going to win all I can," Paul asserted. "How many that will be I don't know, but I do know I feel fine."

Paul was one of three Cardinals who discussed contracts with President Sam Breadon and General Manager Branch Rickey.

The others were Pepper Martin, the 1931 World Series hero and center fielder, who will continue negotiations with Rickey today, and Don Gutteridge, third baseman, who took his contract to his home in Pittsburg, Kan., to look it over.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

George Washington 46, Toledo 29.
Mt. St. Mary's 36, Western Maryland 34.
Pittsburgh 42, Temple 36.
Oregon 57, Washington 59.
North Carolina 56, Wake Forest 54 (overtime).
Duke 43, N. C. State 37.
Georgia 49, South Carolina 34.
Marshall College 47, Virginia Tech 31.

Swan Steps Into Famous Shoes Of Glenn S. Warner

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Fred H. Swan stepped into the famous shoes of Glenn S. "Pop" Warner as head football coach at Temple University yesterday intending to continue "Warner-style football with some modifications." Action of the University Football Committee in officially moving Swan up from line coach to head coach was no surprise.

The former Stanford star's name moved to the top of the list of possibilities soon after Warner announced his resignation in Palo Alto, Calif., Sunday night. The "Old Fox" himself had recommended Swan, his assistant at Temple for six years.

Earl R. Yeomans, Athletic Director, said the new coach's selection was "unanimous."

The committee gave Swan a three-year contract. It did not disclose his salary, but a University spokesman said it probably was $7,500, half of what Warner received.

Simultaneously, the committee made Backfield Coach J. Charles "Chuck" Winterburn, University of Pittsburgh graduate and former assistant coach at Stanford, Swan's first assistant, also on a three-year contract.

Swan was out of the city at the time the committee met, but previously he had announced:

"Warner-style football which I played and which I will teach with some modifications is not passe. But like all other styles, there must be variation. We'll have a good squad next year. . . ."

Swan captained the Stanford team under Warner and played in two Rose Bowl games. He is a native of California. During his sophomore year in college he married a Texas girl. They have two daughters.

Before coming to Temple, Swan was line coach at Colgate and the University of Wisconsin.

Motorcycle Riders Race for $500,000

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1 (AP)—America's motorcycle riders will race around dirt tracks and speedways, up hills and down highways this year in quest of $500,000 in prizes. The greatest total award ever offered by the American Motorcycle Association's sanctioned meets.

E. C. Smith, Secretary of the Association, said about $425,000 was distributed to winners at 1,142 sanctioned events during 1938, but that this year's records would eclipse all others. Entry lists for the 1938 contests, Smith said, showed 33,000 contestants, indicating that practically all of the Association's 17,500 members took part in one or more events.

Last year's races attracted 4,618,000 spectators, an increase of 22 per cent over 1937, the previous record season. The contestant figure, Smith said, was up 28 per cent in 1938 for another new high.

"There are approximately 125,000 motorcycle riders in the country," the Secretary said, "but our sanctioned events are limited to the members of our Association. About $35,000 will be distributed to the leaders in our 12 National championships, and we expect to have close to 1,200 other sanctioned contests which will boost the prize money to around a half million."

The national championship schedule:

100-mile speedway race at Langhorn, Pa., Sept. 4; 200-mile speedway, Oakland, Calif., Oct. 1; 25-mile dirt track, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 20; 50-mile dirt track, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 26; Endurance run (515 miles), Lansing, Mich., Sept. 3-4; Professional hill climb, Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 27; Amateur hill climb, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 17; Miniature Tourist Trophy, Marion, Ind., Sept. 10; 50-mile Tourist Trophy, San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 3-4; 100-mile Tourist Trophy, Laconia, N. H., June 18; 200-mile Tourist Trophy, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7; 200-mile road race, Daytona Beach, Fla., Jan. 20-21, 1940.

Camilli Signs

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The 23rd Dodger fell in line today when first baseman Dolph Camilli sent in his signed contract, Camilli, a holdout for two weeks of the 1937 season and a portion of last year's spring training session, expressed himself as well pleased with the contract, the terms of which were not revealed.

Rangers Pick Up Point In League Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	7	2	84	46	44
Rangers	17	8	3	77	51	37
Americans	14	10	8	78	80	36
Toronto	12	14	5	72	83	29
Detroit	10	17	5	60	83	25
Chicago	9	17	5	59	74	23
Canadiens	7	18	6	62	99	20

Results Jan. 31

Boston 2, Americans 2, overtime.
Rangers 3, Chicago 2.

Rangers picked up one point in last night's National Hockey League race by defeating Chicago Black Hawks 3-2 while Americans and Bruins battled to a two-all overtime game at Boston.

Americans and Bruins staged a furious battle with both teams suffering casualties, Bruins losing Dit Clapper from early in the first period because of a skate cut and Amerks losing Lorne Carr in the late stages of the overtime. Clapper will not play for at least a couple of games and Carr likely will not see action for a while. Carr and Shore fell to the ice and the former was carried off.

It was a long arduous struggle for the Bruins to get a division of points. Carr put the Amerks out front in the first two minutes of play on a fortunate goal in combination with Chapman and the New Yorkers went on a "sit-down strike"—or defensive hockey. The Bruins did not tie it up until 9m. 26s. of the second period when Mel Hill finished off a play with Roy Conacher.

Shot Deflected In

Flash Hollett sent the B's ahead halfway through the third session with Hill and Conacher assisting, but Americans tied the score within 27 seconds when the now unfortunate Carr was fortunate for a moment in seeing his long shot from scrimmage hit Jack Portland and deflect into the Boston net. Schriner and Jerwa were credited with assists.

Throughout most of the contest the Bruins outplayed the visitors, but at no time could they outgamie them. While the affair was rugged there were only two penalties.

Black Hawks were given every opportunity to score a victory. The Rangers presented them with the first goal of the night when Clint Smith cleared into his own net and the goal was awarded to Jack Shill. Later in the third period Dave Kerr, Ranger goalie, so interfered with Cully Dahlstrom that the referee awarded a penalty shot, but Bill Thoms failed to tally.

Colvilles Pair Up

The Coville brothers, Neil and Mac, along with Alex Shibicky did all the scoring for Rangers and all three figured in the first two goals scored by Shibicky with Mac passing to Neil for the third and final goal. Bob Gracie scored the other Chicago goal on team work with Thoms.

The victory gave Rangers undisputed possession of second place in the standing and dropped Americans back to third place a point below. More than 10,000 attended the American-Bruin game at Boston and some 6,000 viewed the hapless Hawks lose to Rangers. W. M.

College Hockey

Boston College 6, New Hampshire 1.
Clarkson Tech 3, St. Nicholas Club 2.

N. E. Amateur Hockey

Boston Junior Olympics 6, R. I. Marquettes 3.

Pitt Athletic Program Under Big 10 Regulations

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh, expressing "determination to maintain its athletics on an amateur basis," today voluntarily placed itself under Big Ten regulations.

Full-time coaches and the University's Faculty Committee on Athletics ratified a co-operative agreement under which Major John L. Griffith, veteran Commissioner of the Western Conference, will supervise Pitt's athletics in accordance with Big Ten rules.

Mutual Co-operation

"The plan is one simply of mutual co-operation," Major Griffith said in Chicago. "There is no movement underway that I know of to enlarge the membership of the Conference."

The agreement is the first made by the Big Ten with any school outside the Conference.

James Hagan, Pitt Athletic Director, said the plan was first submitted by Pitt and approved by the Conference, to assist the University guard against violations of eligibility, subsidization and proselyting.

The athletic situation at Pitt has been hotly debated since the announcement more than a year ago by Chancellor John G. Bowman of the "Bowman Code," a policy that placed the University's athletics on a "strictly amateur" basis.

Freshmen Protest

The discussion reached a peak several months ago when 33 freshmen members of the 1938 football squad protested they were being "dunned" for tuition fees. The first-year players admitted they had signed notes for tuition, but asserted they were under the impression this was only a "formality."

Termed the best freshman team in recent years at Pitt—where good football teams have become the rule under Dr. John Bain Sutherland, the Head Coach—the players talked of leaving school unless an adjustment was made. The University then waived the tuition fees for one year only.

Referring to the Big Ten agreement, Hagan said:

"The plan is that the co-operative institutions file all information coming to their attention in the office of the Commissioner, who proceeds in confidential manner to investigate the validity of any charges."

Surveys Setup

Griffith will come here to survey Pitt's athletic setup and is to receive "full information respecting the present status of athletics at the University," Hagan said. "This means that the University of Pittsburgh will have the services of a neutral official, who will be free to pass on to the public or rival institutions all information regarding the conduct of athletics at the University."

The agreement apparently ends Pitt's post-season games, since Big Ten rules ban such contests.

Although there were unconfirmed reports heard here that Chicago may withdraw from the Big Ten, Pitt officials refused to comment on possibilities of joining the Conference. They said they understood Conference games were scheduled until 1943 and that Pitt was not scheduled to play a Big Ten team in the next two years.

Ohio State, which joined the Big Ten in 1912, was the last school to enter the Conference. Michigan withdrew in 1912, but rejoined in 1917.

The long controversy over Pitt's athletic problems brought forth an Alumni Investigating Committee's report today details of which were cloaked in secrecy.

100,000-Word Report

Six investigators said the 100,000-word report on their two-months' inquiry "contains events and personalities which the Committee feels should be given in confidence to the persons directly responsible for the welfare of the University."

The Committee withheld details of its findings and made public only portions containing impartially worded suggestions which one investigator termed "docile."

Alumni ordered the inquiry after the freshmen football players' protest of last fall.

The Committee said that "as nearly as could be ascertained," all the freshmen athletes were still in school "but we do not know whether the tuition matter has been definitely settled."

Among the findings was one of which the Committee, in its public statement, merely said, "The Committee finds that a number of athletes have actually been living in distressed conditions in trying to make ends meet under the present system."

The investigators said they believed "high scholarship" was not incompatible with "superior athletic performance" and approved giving jobs to athletes.

Bowman Code

Referring to the Bowman Code, the Committee said it felt "there was perhaps justification for formulating a code," but added "there has been some question in our minds whether the code as drawn is exactly suited to the conditions of the University of Pittsburgh," termed it "somewhat stricter" than those in force elsewhere but of the opinion that it is "workable and may not necessarily mean de-emphasis of athletic teams."

The committee "questioned" whether the average boy could practice football two hours daily, spring and fall, work two hours a day and still meet scholastic eligibility equipments. Recommendations include one for the appointment of a personnel director for athletics and "larger" powers for the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Davis Cup Entry List Is Complete

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The entry list for the 1939 Davis Cup competition closed last night, with at least three more countries challenging the United States tennis supremacy this year than were bracketed for the 1938 play.

Several hours before the entry deadline was reached, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced that 27 countries had filed challenges for the coming international competition. Last year, 24 teams were entered.

The '39 challenges were divided in three zones, with Brazil challenging alone in the South American Division. Australia, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Mexico and the Philippine Islands, a newcomer to the lists, will battle it out in the North American Zone. Entered for the European eliminations were Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The draw for this year's competition will be made here Friday.

U. S. Tennis Squad Makes Clean Sweep

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 1 (AP)—The United States team continued yesterday to make a clean sweep of its matches in the International Tennis Series against teams from England and Jamaica.

Facing Jamaican opposition for the second day, the Americans won one single and three doubles matches.

Billy Reese of Atlanta scored in the singles, defeating J. M. Farquharson, 6—2, 6—3. In the doubles, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Katherine Winthrop of Boston defeated Mrs. Baillie and Miss E. Dacosta, 6—3, 6—2; Hal Surface of Kansas City and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., beat H. N. Brown and L. Kirkaldy, 6—3, 7—5, and Mrs. Fabyan and Cooke won from H. C. Nunes and Mrs. Poulle, 6—2, 6—1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants offered Gus Mancuso and Wally Berger to Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn Dodgers in trade talks at National League meeting.

Three Years Ago

Joe Mangan won Wanamaker mile at Millrose A. A. track meet in 4:11 with Gene Venzke second and Glenn Cunningham third.

Five Years Ago

Howard (Jake) Cann resigned as New York University head football coach after two years; retained basketball coaching post.

Wildcats Install New Court Clock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 1—Work was being completed here today on the installation of a new combination scoreboard and time clock in the Lewis Field House at the University of New Hampshire.

Designed and constructed by Gordon Lenzi of Rochester, a graduate of the University, the board will record the official time of all basketball games in addition to the score and periods played. Measuring eight feet long by four feet high, the board will be operated by remote control from the scorer's bench.

The new score-timer will be put into operation for the first time when New Hampshire's varsity meets Northeastern here Feb. 4.

Davis Goes With Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1 (AP)—Dameron Davis, star University of Kentucky football player, signed a contract with the Cincinnati Reds Baseball Club yesterday. The contract will permit him to complete his spring semester at the University before reporting for a tryout. It was indicated he would be sent to the Columbia, S. C., class C team of the South Atlantic League. Davis is an outfielder.

Western Open Site

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Leslie L. Cooke, President of the Western Golf Association, announced last night the Western Open Tournament would be played at Medinah Country Club, Chicago.

The date of the meet has not been selected, but is expected to be sometime in July.

Ralph Guldahl, National Open champion, won last year's Western Open title at St. Louis.

Dizzy Dean, Foxx Honored by Writers

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Jerome Herman "Dizzy" Dean's pitching against the Pittsburgh Pirates last season and his work in the World Series, has made him the choice of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association as the "most courageous athlete" of 1938.

Dean was presented with a placque. Mickey Cochrane, who was chosen for the award last year when he was manager of the Detroit Tigers, attended the banquet at which the award was made.

Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox slugger, was cited by the sports writers for the outstanding achievement in 1938. Foxx's .349 batting average won him the American League's championship and "Most Valuable Player" award.

Where to Dine

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Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Menus that appeal to the discriminating
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The stock market yielded part of its two-day rally gains under mild selling pressure today.

Some stocks near the final hour were down 1 to 2 points, but dealings became extremely dull as many traders withdrew to the sidelines to await developments in Europe and at home.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the full session, far under the total yesterday.

Brokers leaned to the view the setback could be ascribed chiefly to the market's loss of "technical" strength as a result of short-covering the last two days. At the same time, further study of the foreign situation convinced some analysts war dangers still were great in Europe but many held hopes the major powers would get around the table for settlement of the colonial question after the Spanish conflict ends.

Conspicuous in the setback—as they had been on the rally—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Union Carbide, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott Copper, Youngstown Sheet and General Electric.

In the curb, Aluminum of America dropped more than 2 and small losses were recorded for Lake Shore Mines, Jones & Laughlin Steel and United Gas.

Domestic Bonds Lower

Domestic bonds ran into increased offerings which caused moderate setbacks in the more active issues in today's market, but U. S. Governments exhibited vigor in late dealings and there were firm spots in the foreign dollar group.

At the start of the final hour declines of fractions to more than a point predominated in the corporate group and embraced such loans as North American 5s, Walworth 4s, Frisco 4½s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s. A trifle higher were Texas Corp. 3½ and Union Pacific 3½s.

U. S. Governments, after an indifferent morning session, turned up in most cases with gains extending to 11-32 of a point for Treasury 2½s of 1948. The better showing was accomplished on rather light turnover.

Up 1 to around 3 points in the foreign group were Poland 8s. Japanese 6½, Italian Public Utility 7s and City of Milan 6½s.

Woolworth Earns $2.95 Share in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth & Co., chain store operators, reported a net profit for 1938 of $28,584,944, or $2.95 a share on capital stock outstanding, compared with $33,176,509, or $3.40 a share in 1937.

The 1938 net profit included returns from domestic and Canadian subsidiaries of the company after deductions for depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes, interest, and a foreign exchange loss of $152,948.

This profit also included the realized portion of a dividend from the German subsidiary amounting to $36,958, but excluded unrealized dividends and undistributed earnings of this subsidiary amounting to $1,992,399 if converted on the same basis as was done in the report of 1937 and previous years.

In 1937, the net profit included $1,748,238 from the German subsidiary after deduction of a German tax of $205,381 on the dividend.

Had the German earnings been included in the 1938 returns, 21 cents a share would have been added to the net earnings of the company.

C. S. Woolworth, chairman of the board, said last December's sales were the highest in the history of the firm, leading to the hope that they were "an indication of an upward trend for the year 1939."

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced fractionally today in a very quiet trade. The market's firmness was borrowed from Liverpool, which also staged a recovery after yesterday's decline.

The day's highs in Chicago were established in the first few minutes of trading and after that prices fluctuated nervously.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ higher than yesterday, May 69-68⅞, July 68⅞-¾; corn unchanged to ¼ up, May 50⅝-¾, July 51⅝-¾; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market maintained a firm tendency today with the bulk of business transacted in the investment and industrial groups. British funds advanced steadily and tobacco, brewery and electrical issues also were favored. Domestic rails remained firm despite poor traffic returns and oils and metals held steady. Transatlantics lost fractions to 2 points and foreign bonds were mixed.

Paris: All sections of the Bourse closed firm today with trading less active. Rentes gained 75 to 275 centimes and Bank of France was up about 150 francs. Suez Canal advanced 430 francs while Royal Dutch was slightly higher.

Liverpool: Scattered trade support lifted cotton futures 2 to 5 points today. In earlier dealings, Bombay liquidation tended to offset the advance.

Short covering and outside buying disclosed light offerings in wheat futures and the market finished ½ to ¾d higher. Increased offerings of American wheat were attracted at extreme highs however.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended Jan. 26 rose to the highest point in nearly a year at 301, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the preceding week they totaled 292 and a year ago 334.

Today's sales (est) 600,000
Previous day 660,000
1939 volume to date 1,123,190
1938 volume to date 25,185,786
24,145,911

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58	58	58	+1
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	39½	Acme Steel (1)	2	40½	39½	39½	Jan 31
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	20	Adams-Millis (¾g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	25	25	25	
65⅝	54⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	16	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	Jan 31
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl					
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅝	Alleghany pf xw	5	1	1	1	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Jan 31
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	8	12¼	11¼	11½	
18⅞	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	10	10	10	— ¼
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	1	14	14	14	
11½	8⅛	Allen Industries	14	23	22⅝	22½	— ⅝
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	9	9	9	Jan 31
13⅛	11½	Allied Kid (½)	8	172	172	172	—1½
13⅝	11½	Allied Mills (⅝e)	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 26
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
64	61	Allied St pf (5)	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	1	64	64	64	Jan 31
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	7	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	4	2½	2½	2½	
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
24¼	20½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jan 31
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
8	5¾	Am Bosch	5	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
54½	43½	Am Brake Shoe (4)	5	65⅞	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	91	Am Can (4)	2	44	43	43	—2½
177	174¾	Am Can pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	176¾	176¾	176¾	— ¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	9	28	27½	27¾	—1¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	2	45½	44¾	44¾	—1
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	6	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
122¾	117	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
7⅝	6⅛	Am Colortype	11	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
11⅛	9⅛	Am Comi Alcohol	11	7	7	7	Jan 31
10½	8⅛	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
5½	5½	Am European	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 31
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
15	13⅜	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 31
5⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	—⅛
34	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	32½	32	32	Jan 31
18⅜	14	Am Ice	4	44¼	44	44	— ½
22¾	16⅛	Am Ice pf	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
72½	64	Am International	36	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
15	13¾	Am Locomotive	1	66	66	66	Jan 31
20	15½	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
53⅝	41⅝	Am Seating (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
134	131	Am Smelt & R (½g)	12	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	—2
64	60	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 28
41	29¼	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	63¼	63¼	Jan 31
11⅞	8½	Am Stove Fdrs	15	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
19	22	Am Stores	23	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22½	19⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	20	20	20	
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	86½	84½	86½	+1½
157¾	149⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	26	153⅛	152⅜	153⅛	+ ⅛
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	11	85	84	84	— ¾
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	13	88½	87½	87½	— ¾
83⅝	57⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	151	151	151	+1
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	2	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
84½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	64	131½	121½	122¾	— ¼
6¾	5	Am Woolen	5	84¼	84	84	Jan 20
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	38¾	38	38½	Jan 31
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
36⅛	26	Anaconda (½e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 31
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	81	29¾	28⅞	29	— ½
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	45¼	45	45	Jan 26
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 31
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	13	13	13	Jan 30
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	1	101	101	101	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	3	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅞	52⅞	Assd D G 2 pf	70	70	70	70	Jan 5
35	34	Associates Inv (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	—1⅜
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	15	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
30⅝	20	Atl Coast Line	4	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	13	13	
123½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	8	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	107	108⅜	Jan 24
87⅞	71⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	8⅝	8	8	
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jan 27
66¾	57	Atlas Powd (2¼e)	11	64	64	64	+3
6½	5	Atlas Tack	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 28
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	Jan 28
37⅜	23¼	Aust Nichols	16	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
87⅜	61⅜	Aviation Cp (.18⅛e)					
		B					
17⅝	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	22	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	16	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	
21½	15⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
19½	15½	Barker Bros	2	11	11	11	Jan 31
20¼	18	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	
19¼	17½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 31
99	98½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
125	121	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
87⅜	71½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
73⅜	72⅜	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8¼	8	8	Jan 28
29¾	22⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
20	18⅞	Bendix Aviation	63	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
55	49	Benef Ind Loan (1.65e)	2	19¼	19½	19½	
80	60¼	Best & Co (.65g)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jan 31
18	16½	Beth Steel	71	67¼	65¾	66⅛	—1¼
115	106½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	110	110	110	+2
26	22	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22½	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
17¾	13	Black & Decker(½e)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
34¾	24¼	Blaw-Knox	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	— ¾
28½	22¼	Boeing Airplane	24	28¾	28⅜	28¾	— ⅜
14¼	12½	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
17⅜	16½	Bohn Stores (.60e)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
32	24⅞	Borden Co (1.40e)	18	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
2½	2	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	27½	26⅞	26⅝	— ⅜
27	24	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 30
7½	6	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
15⅞	11½	Brewing Corp (.30g)	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	22½	Bridgeport Brass	10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
39¾	37	Briggs Mfg (1e)	28	25¼	24½	24½	— ¾
44¼	43	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	34¾	34¼	34¼	—2¼
2	1⅝	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
9¾	8¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 31
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 27
42	27½	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
33⅜	31⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	25	18⅜	17	17½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ¼
11⅜	10	Brunswick-Balke(1e)	4	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
8	6	Bucyrus-Erie	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Mfg	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
30	23¼	Budd Wheel	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
22¾	24¾	Bullard Co	6	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
14⅞	12⅛	Bulova Watch (2)	1	28	28	28	
18⅜	15⅞	Burling Mills (1)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	8	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
9¼	7¼	Bush Terminal	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21½	19½	Butler Bros	14	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
4	3⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	
17⅞	14⅞	Byers (AM) Co	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	Jan 31
		Byron Jackson (¼g)	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
		C					
18	15¾	Calif Packing	5	16	16	16	— ¼
49¾	49½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 28
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	17	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	26	5¼	5	5	Jan 31
32½	31½	Cannon Mills (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
7¾	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 31
20½	18½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
3⅞	3⅝	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 31
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¾
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	43¼	42¾	43¼	
107½	107¼	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107½	107¼	107½	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	8	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	— 4
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	8	17	16½	16½	— ½
22½	21½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4½	4½	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 26
4⅞	4⅝	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 26
52⅜	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	12	43⅜	42¾	43½	+ ⅜
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	11	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	26	26	26	
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	21	Ches & Ohio (½g)	27	34¾	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88	87½	87½	+1
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	10	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Jan 27
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 30
1	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 25
12¼	11	Chi Mail Order (¾g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 30
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
		Chi Pneu Tool	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	8	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
⅞	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 26
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 31
1¾	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
8½	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
14⅝	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
13⅜	9⅝	Childs Co	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 27
			7	10½	10½	10½	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (2e)	98	73¾	72¾	73	— ⅝
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4½	3¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24½	18⅛	Clark Equip (¼e)	9	24	24	24	— ⅛
28½	24½	Clev Graph Br (1e)	7	30⅝	29¾	29⅝	Jan 31
60⅜	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	9	54	54	54	— ½
29¼	23¾	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	4	28¾	28½	28⅝	—1¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130	130	130	
60½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
104	102	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
36⅛	25	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	101⅞	101½	— ½
23¾	16¼	Colin & Alk (1¾e)	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
17½	15½	Col Fuel & Iron	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
16⅜	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¾e)	11	16	16	16	
8½	6⅝	Col Br'cast B (1¾e)	1	16⅝	15¼	15½	Jan 31
80½	74⅞	Col G&E pf A (6)	64	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	26⅛	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 26
93	83½	Colum Carbon (4)	2	83½	83½	83½	Jan 30
57	53⅜	Comi Credit (4)	1	51⅞	51	51⅞	+1⅛
107⅝	105⅜	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Jan 27
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	55⅝	54⅝	55	— ⅝
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	3	109⅛	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅜	Comi Solvents	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
2	1½	Com'with & South	89	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	45¾	Com'with & So pf (5½k)	4	49⅛	48	48¾	— ¼
27½	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.80)	35	27⅞	27¼	27¾	— ¼
30⅜	24¾	Conde Nast	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congol-Nairn (⅜e)	2	26⅛	25½	25⅝	—1
25½	18¾	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
8¼	6⅞	Consol Aircraft (1e)	13	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
33⅞	29¼	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
103⅜	101¾	Consol Edison (2)	187	33¼	31	31¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	
10⅞	9	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 28
6½	5⅜	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9¼	8	Cons Laundries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	2⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
3¾	3	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 27
15	13¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 31
95¾	94	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
16½	12⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
20½	16	Container Corp	7	14	13⅜	13⅞	
2	1½	Cont Bak A	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
94¾	89	Cont Bak B	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
44	38	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92	92	92	Jan 31
115½	113	Cont Can (½g)	13	39½	38¾	38¾	— ¾
10⅜	8	Cont Can pf (4½)	8	114⅜	114½	114½	Jan 31
34⅜	32	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
34	14⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	29	29	29	+1⅛
38½	36	Cont Motors	2	69	68	69	Jan 31
75	68	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	5	23¾	23	23	
40	36⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	67	40¼	38½	38¾	—1½
117	114	Crane Co (2)	59	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
51	42½	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Jan 31
125¼	123¼	Gen Motors (1½e)	98	46⅝	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	5¼	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	124	124	124	
36	34	Gen Out Advert	1	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	8⅝	Gen Out Adv A (2e)	1	36	35	36	Jan 27
26	19½	Gen Print Ink (⅝e)	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 31
1⅝	1¼	Gen Pub Service	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20¼	17⅝	Gen Ry Signal	4	22¾	22¾	22⅝	—1
41	29	Gen Real & Util	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
15½	12¼	Gen Real & Util pf	12	33	32¾	32⅝	
16⅜	13½	Gen Refractories	18	13⅝	12	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Gen Thea Eq (1)	2	14⅞	14

Commerce and Finance

Roads' Reorganization Plans Found Inadequate by Senate Body

Business and Industry

Rise in Cotton Prices Is Seen Under New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator John Bankhead (D, Alabama) predicted that cotton prices would increase should Congress accept a proposal to return to growers several million bales of cotton now held in warehouses under Government loans.

Under the proposal, suggested by a group of Southern senators and House members, cotton growers could refrain from planting a portion of the amount allotted to them by the Government in exchange for the equivalent in loan cotton.

Cotton grower spokesmen and Agriculture Department authorities have estimated that about 4,000,000 bales would be removed from Government loan stock of about 11,000,000 bales.

Would Raise Prices

Mr. Bankhead said the program should increase the price of cotton "because the whole proposal aims at reducing the present surplus."

He added that legislation would be offered this week, probably in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Bankhead said the Government now has an investment in the loan cotton of about $45 a bale which would be used for benefit payments with a resulting write-off, or loss, of about $180,000,000.

He declared the loan cotton would not "be dumped on the market" because of a provision in the proposed legislation that the Secretary of Agriculture must direct its marketing "in an orderly manner calculated to avoid so far as possible any disturbance in the cotton market."

Including the 11,000,000 bales of loan cotton, Mr. Bankhead said there was a surplus of 14,500,000 bales of American cotton. The Government has limited this year's production to 12,000,000 bales. Thus, if 4,000,000 bales of loan cotton were distributed, production would be cut to 8,000,000 bales.

Mr. Bankhead disputed the contention that the loan program had held American cotton prices above world levels and contributed to a sharp decline in export sales.

"We could not greatly increase exports if we sold cotton at 2 cents a pound," he said. "Germany, Italy, and Japan have simply quit buying our cotton."

Acreage Restricted

Under a bill drafted by Mr. Bankhead, small cotton growers with a minimum quote of five acres or less could refrain from planting any cotton and receive their entire quota from loan stock.

Other larger growers who took advantage of the proposal probably would have to agree not to use their cotton lands "for production of other soil depleting crops for market."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported, meanwhile, that increase in Government loan stocks had materially reduced the supply of "free" cotton available for movement in trade channels.

Stocks totaling about 7,850,000 bales on Dec. 31 were said to be 27 per cent smaller than at the end of 1937, although total cotton stocks—including Government loan holdings—were greater than a year ago.

Your Income Tax

No. 3

When to Report Income from Salaries, Wages, etc.

Of the millions of income tax returns that are filed annually, the vast majority are from salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services.

In general, compensation for personal services should be reported for taxation purposes in the year it is received or unqualifiedly made subject to demand. Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1937, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, by the taxpayer until the year 1938, the entire amount is taxable in the year received or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most persons in reporting net income.

The names of all employees to whom payments of $1,000 or over a year are made must be reported. The information return should be made on Form 1099, accompanied by transmittal Form 1096 showing the number of returns filed. These returns should be filed on or before February 15, 1939.

All of the various types of compensation, unless specifically exemp by statute, or exempt by fundamental law, should be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income, such as salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, tips, honorariums, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, etc. Where services are paid for in whole or in part with something other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment must be included as income. Other items subject to tax are fees received by ministers of the gospel for funerals, baptisms, masses, and like services; executors' fees; directors' fees; Federal jury fees; and prizes received in contests of various kinds.

The salaries of Federal officers and employees are subject to tax, including the salary of the President of the United States and judges of courts of the United States taking office after the date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1932, which was June 6, 1932. The salary of the Vice-President of the United States, and the salaries of Members of the House of Representatives and the Members of the United States Senate are also subject to income tax.

States Facing Big Revenue Loss From TVA Tax Immunity

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the great interest with which the Supreme Court's TVA devision had been awaited, utility shareholders apparently took it with much fortitude. The whole market staged a rally while the decision was coming over the tape, and traders were more concerned with the remarks of the German dictator and the action of the London and Amsterdam markets than with the Court's decision. Utilities actually closed higher on the day.

Chief reason for this apparent indifference was that nearly everybody here expected the decision to be unfavorable anyway. Few would guess just how the Court would manage to avoid finding the Government's power venture unconstitutional, but folks here figured it would be done somehow. The Court seemed to say that TVA might, or it might not, be unconstitutional, but that the utilities had no case against the Government, and since taxpayers also have no case in court for this adventuring with their money, the conclusion drawn here is that nobody has a case in court on the subject, and the Government can go into any competitive business, from shoes to sealing-wax, and nobody has a case.

Economics May Interfere

Feeling here is and for some time has been, however, that though law won't stop the Government, economics will, and the latest economic difficulty in the Government's power program has turned out to be a curious version of the well-known tax-exempt issue.

Private utilities pay, on the average, somewhere round 15 per cent of their gross revenue in taxation. This overall figure includes all the taxes they pay to tax-gatherers. They pay property taxes on dams, transmission lines, and distribution systems; social security taxes, other excise taxes on what they buy and on the power they sell.

The TVA, on the other hand, pays only 5 per cent on its power sales in Tennessee and Alabama. This is absurdly small in comparison; last year the Authority paid only about $93,000 in taxes, though it has an investmnet already of about $300,000,000. A private utility with this investment would have a gross of about $50,000,000 and be paying taxes of about $7,500,000, or about 80 times a much as TVA. The difference is due in part to the fact that TVA's dam-building is way ahead of its markets, and partly to the fact that its sales are almost entirely wholesale, to municipalities, county districts, rural associations, chemical and aluminum companies, etc. TVA moreover is free of all property taxes, of Social Security taxes, and the like.

Local Taxation Hit

The result is that a substantial fuss is beginning to be kicked up in the TVA area. Governor Browning, in his swan song to the Legislature after his defeat by Ed Crump, called attention to the taxes the State of Tennessee may lose as the Government takes over the public utility business. A bill is being considered in Alabama to tax municipal power systems as private systems are taxed. The citizen of a city like Memphis, in addition to seeing the streets torn up for a city system paralleling the present electric distribution, faces the fact that the city may lose the taxes on the private system.

The same problem is coming up in the Pacific Northwest. There the (Bonneville) Northwest Power Authority is preparing to build transmission lines and sell power to rural associations. The private companies will presumably have to be driven out of business, and the local authorities will lose a lucrative tax source. Many a rural school district exists largely on the taxes from private utility companies' dams, generators, and transmission lines.

The recent collapse of negotiations for the Wall Street financing of Nebraska's power grid, to be based on the Tri-County and the Loup River power projects, was in large part a result of the same difficulties. The local League of Municipalities opposed it because the taxable property of the present privately owned power companies would become nontaxable property of the new public power authorities.

Adverse to Municipalities

The tax angle in the government power program has all the complexities of the tax-exempt issue in the investment market. Federal property is, of course, completely exempt from local taxation. A few years ago the Federal Government, for example, took about half of Swaine County, North Carolina, for the Smoky Mountain Park. Local authorities and the holders of their bonds thereby saw a large slice taken from the taxable area.

About 20 years ago the United States Government nearly broke the City of Hoboken when it took over certain large German-owned docks from which a good part of the city's tax revenue had been obtained. When the Port of New York Authority a few years ago built its administration building on a whole block of Manhattan land, it was not legally obligated to pay the city any taxes at all. However, the Authority made a deal with the City and agreed to pay it a flat annual sum equal to the taxes the city had received during the last year before the Port Authority converted the block from a slum to an office building.

Where the Federal Government replaces private utility owners, local tax bodies have no recourse unless the Government voluntarily accepts the tax burden, as it did to the parsimonious extent already mentioned in TVA's case. Where municipalities replace private power companies, they may if they want to allocate part of their revenues as taxes. Often, however, municipalities thus acquire or build power sources outside their own boundaries.

States Lose Tax Source

Strong feeling was aroused a few years ago, for example, in the country surrounding Seattle's Skagit Dam by the freedom of this dam from rural taxation. In this case, however, rural voters could try for redress at the State Capitol. But nobody in the State of Washington will be able to stick a tax on Grand Coulee unless the present reciprocal tax immunity of the Federal and state governments is abolished by constitutional amendment or "short and simple statute."

The private utilities are now paying about $350,000,000 a year in taxes of all sorts. Their taxes rise steadily; they paid only $205,000,000 in 1932. When, as, and if they are taken over by public authorities, this sum is thrown into the maelstrom of the tax-exempt controversy. Politicians have been heaping up the taxes on the private companies, but when the electricity business goes public they will be heaping taxes on each other or depriving each other of taxes.

The following quotation from Hugo L. Black in the United States Senate on March 13, 1928, is coming into considerable vogue in the controversy:

"When the Government goes into business in competition with a private individual there (at Muscle Shoals) why should not the Government be taxed? Why should it be given an unfair advantage? . . . Therefore we insist on this principle: . . . no government and no state and no municipality has the right to engage in competition with private business without paying the same amount of taxes that private business pays. . . ."

Inadequate Public Appraisal

Possibly when future court tests of this theory come up some of the cases cited in tax-exempt arguments will be found to apply, including South Carolina vs. U. S., Ohio vs. Helvering, and Helvering vs. Powers, in which the Federal Government was found to have the constitutional right to tax proprietary operations of local authorities on the same basis as private corporations engaging in the same operations.

The rapid development of the cross-taxing issue in the wake of the Government's power program is considered by critics of that program here as merely one natural result of the Federal Government's having gone into the power business without adequate public appraisal of the consequences. When the Government first built power dams the waste of duplicating facilities and conflicting tax jurisdictions was not conspicuous. Then, naturally, it had to find distribution, and distribution could be found almost solely at the expense of the private companies.

Among other consequences now (according to this view) being belatedly recognized just as the Supreme Court gives the Government's program a green signal are (1) the expense is much larger than anticipated; (2) the threat of expansion dries up private capital; (3) the wastefulness of duplicate facilities becomes more apparent as the program comes down from the mountains to the transmission line maps and finally down to the residential street; and (4) local governments lose a nice source of taxes.

Co-operative Insurance Reaches New Peak in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Co-operative insurance in various forms for the rural population of New Hampshire as carried out through Farm Bureau companies has reached new heights.

At its annual meeting, it was revealed that the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company has assets of $389,303 with its surplus of $300,525 representing a gain of $65,000 for the year. The surplus includes premium deposits of $129,723 and reserves of $170,802.

The company's total income for the past year was $202,425 including net premium receipts of $162,641. Losses by the company for 1938 were $95,370 and it cost $17,210 to investigate accidents. The premium receipts for 1938 represented a sizeable increase over the $115,498 received from the same source in 1937. Claims against the company in 1938 amounted to 1,200 as compared with 1,030 in 1937.

The sizeable expansion of activities for the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company in 1938 is accounted for by the enactment of the State Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law, which caused many previously uninsured motorists to seek coverage.

In revealing its investment policies, the company pointed out that all but $29,000 of its investments are now in savings bank or Government bonds, and that future investments will be confined to Government bonds.

The Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, the fire insurance company, announces that a gain of approximately $500,000 in coverage for 1938 brought its total coverage at the end of the year to more than $5,000,000.

This insurance covers 2,500 farm properties in the State and 1,500 farm-owned automobiles. The total number of properties covered increased 259 during the year and net premium income increased $4,120. Surplus at the end of 1938 stood at $48,350. At the same time its assets totaled $69,657.

Cleveland Stock Exchange Announces a 3:15 Closing

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Stock Exchange will close at 3:15 p. m., instead of 3 p. m., starting Feb. 1, to give traders an opportunity to act after the New York Stock Exchange closes at 3 and to enable odd-lots traders to complete deals made just before the close in New York.

Saturdays the close will be at 12:15 p. m., instead of noon. The arrangement will be tried for 90 days.

Senate Committee Assails Rail Plan Of Reorganization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee attacked as "temporary makeshift" today pending plans for financial reorganization of the insolvent Wabash and Missouri Pacific railroads.

In the first of a series of reports to the Senate on the investigation it began in 1936, the committee cited the two plans as illustrative of a need for "sound provisions for the future financing of reorganized railroads."

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana said in a statement accompanying the report that it showed "current reorganization plans fail to make sound provision for future financing through stocks, and so are harbingers of renewed insolvency."

Discussing railroad reorganizations in general, Senator Wheeler declared: "Many current plans proposed for the vast number of insolvent roads merely postpone the day of reckoning.

"On the surface they may seem conservative and even drastic; but when you study them you find that they are going to lead to a renewed piling up of debt, a renewed overload of fixed charges, and repeated bankruptcy in the next period of reduced earnings."

"It is not unlike the building of flimsy shanties in hurricane country."

Sees Recurring Insolvencies

Senator Wheeler said he had prepared legislation to establish minimum standards in railroad reorganizations, to speed up procedure and to revise provisions "which have the effect of giving holding companies a stranglehold on railroad reorganizations."

The Wabash and Missouri Pacific plans, Senator Wheeler said, would continue practices which "in the past have meant recurring insolvencies." There was need for legislation containing minimum reorganization standards, he added, "if the companies now being reorganized are not to collapse a third or a fourth time at the next touch of adversity."

The report dealt with reorganization plans of the receivers for the Wabash, filed in Federal Court in Missouri, and the reorganization proposal of the Stedman Bondholders Committee, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the Missouri Pacific.

"Consummation of the proposed plans would not only be a costly waste of reorganization expenses on a temporary makeshift, but would also adversely affect all the shippers whom the Wabash and Missouri Pacific serve, all the workers they employ, and all the industries that supply them with materials," the committee told the Senate.

The committee's criticism centered on what it said were plans to issue "income bonds," too-great dependency on sinking funds for bond retirement, use of "open-end mortgages" and over-optimism about future earnings.

Hits Holding Companies

The sinking fund provisions, the committee said, "suggest the quixotic plan of a hobo to earmark part of his income for the purchase of a Rolls-Royce."

The committee said insurance companies would be the largest recipients of income bonds and said one reason they were willing to accept them was a belief that such bonds "may be accorded better treatment than prior preferred stock in the event of Government ownership."

"It thus appears that some railroad reorganizers are concerned more about getting the most for their own interests in the event of future Government ownership than about guarding against future railroad bankruptcies," the report declared.

"Paradoxically, such future bankruptcies may constitute the very condition that might ultimately make Government ownership necessary."

The committee noted that a large portion of Wabash and Missouri Pacific junior securities are owned by the Pennsylvania System and Alleghany Corporation, respectively. The latter is the top holding company in the Van Sweringen railroad empire.

"These interests," the committee reported, "under whose control the Wabash and the Missouri Pacific respectively went into receivership and bankruptcy, are apparently concerned more with the retention of their own control than with the establishment of sound railroad capitalization.

Must Pare Capital Down

"If their investments in these railroads have proved unwise, they are, nevertheless, unwilling to submit to the surgery that is required to bring about healthy railroad structures.

"The indicated remedy is to pare the corporate structure down to a size, not merely presently compatible with earnings, but small enough to allow a sufficient margin of safety to make future financing through the issuance of common stock an actual probability.

"In the cases of the Wabash and the Missouri Pacific, such an operation would require the rejection of claims now asserted by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany interests, and a realistic attitude by the insurance companies toward income bonds.

"If the influence of these interests is allowed to interfere with an independent determination of the maximum financial burdens that the railroads can safely bear, the present reorganizations are likely to prove mere preludes to repeated bankruptcies.

"Moreover, the losses which the Pennsylvania and Alleghany interests are now reluctant to accept, but which have long since irreparably taken place, can be postponed in recognition only."

New Sears Head

Kay-Hart

Thomas J. Carney
Elected President of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Thomas J. Carney Elected President Of Sears, Roebuck

CHICAGO (AP)—Thomas J. Carney, who went to work for Sears, Roebuck & Co., as a shipping clerk 36 years ago, has been named President of the huge mail order house.

He will succeed Gen. Robert E. Wood, who has been elevated to the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors.

Lessing J. Rosenwald retired both as Chairman of the Board and as a Director. His father, the late Julius Rosenwald, headed the company for many years.

Announcement of these and other changes in the high command of Sears, Roebuck was issued from the Chicago offices, although the Board of Directors conducted its business in a meeting at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Rosenwald issued the following statement in connection with his retirement from active participation in the firm's business;

"My reasons for resigning are partly my personal desires and particularly because a peculiar combination of laws and regulations, proper though they may be, are such that I can no longer indulge in the luxury of being an officer and a director."

Mr. Rosenwald said he remained a very large stockholder of the company and that because of this and his continuing personal interest he expected to retain his association with the company in an advisory capacity.

He expressed pleasure that his son, Julius Rosenwald 2d, had been elected to replace him on the board.

Tacoma Is Lowest, Tampa Highest In Home Power Cost

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has made public a survey showing the cost of 100 kilowatt hours of electricity to residential consumers in major American cities ranges from $2.12 to $6.25.

The lowest charge was that made by the municipal system of Tacoma, Wash., and the highest the Tampa (Fla.) electric company's charge. Only cities over 50,000 were covered in the survey.

The commission emphasized that there were many factors entering into the varying charges and said it made no attempt to determine the reasonableness of any rates.

Power Costs Drop

It reported a downward trend in power costs.

During 1937, the report said, reductions affecting one or more of the typical bills for residential customers were made in 85, or 44.5 per cent of 191 cities. These reductions were made by 60, or 40.3 per cent, of 149 utilities operating in these communities.

The report said that during 1924 the average bill for 25 kilowatt hours was $1.92; for 100 kilowatt hours, $6.18; and for 250 kolowatt hours, $13.36.

On January 1, 1938, it said average bills for the same service were $1.43, $4.03, $7.34.

The report listed Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Ind., Madison, Wis., Covington, Ky., and Pasadena, Calif., as communities with lowest bills for residential service.

Communities with highest bills included the Borough of Queens, New York City; Boston, Malden and Medford, Mass.; New Britain and Waterbury, Conn.; Altoona, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J., and Austin, Texas.

Some Low Bills

The commission's table showed Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Fort Wayne had low bills of $0.60 for 15 kilowatt hours per month. Cleveland also had low rates of $0.85 for 25 kilowatt hours and $1.27 for 40; Hamilton, $0.56 for 15 and $0.94 for 25; Madison, $1.40 for 40; Covington, $2.50 for 100 and $.75 for 250, and Pasadena, $6.30 for 500.

The rate in the Borough of Queens was listed as $10.46 for 250 kilowatt hours per month. Boston's listing was $17.30 for 500.

Other "high" listings were:

New Britain and Waterbury, $1.50 for 15 kilowatt hours per month; Altoona, $2.09 for 25 and $5.84 for 100; Austin, $3 for 40; Atlantic City, $9.90 for 250, and Malden and Medford, $16.50 for 500.

Exchange Seat $60,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $60,000. The previous transaction was at the same price on Jan. 19.

U. S. Steel Final Quarter Net Cuts Down Big Deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—Business improvement last autumn pulled the giant United States Steel Corp. "out of the red" and enabled it to report for the final three months of 1938 net income of $4,394,454 after interest charges.

The previous three months "big steel" showed a deficit of $5,947,791, making the deficit for the first nine months of the old year $12,388,530.

Improvement in the final quarter whittled the deficit for the full year down to $7,755,914 after interest charges. This contrasted with the 1937 net income of $94,944,358, equal to $8.01 a share on the common stock.

Quarter Earnings

Earnings for the last quarter were equal to $1.22 a share on the preferred stock and came close to matching the showing in the final period of 1937, when net income of $4,577,983 equaled $1.27 a share on the senior stock before allowance of $500,000 for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

The higher level of operations was indicated in the corporation's announcement its shipments in the four weeks of January averaged about 47 per cent of capacity against 32 per cent in the 1928 period.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the youthful Chairman of the corporation, pointed out income in the last quarter was not enough to cover the dividend on the preferred stock, but reflected "improvement" over the first three quarters.

Directors, nevertheless, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 20 to stockholders of record Feb. 3.

The quarterly payment on the preferred required $6,304,919 and made the 1938 deficit, after payments on the senior stock, $32,975,590.

The previous year the corporation had a surplus of $27,681,905 after dividends and allowing $5,000,000 for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.

Record-Breaking Slump

The corporation—hit by the record-breaking slump in steel production from the high recovery levels of the spring and summer of 1937—noted the tonnage it shipped in 1938 was smaller in only "three of the depression years during the last ten."

Shipments in the final quarter of the old year increased to 2,037,144 tons from 1,577,870 tons in the preceding three months. For the full year, however, shipments amounted to only 6,625,368 tons against 12,748,354 in 1937.

The 1938 tonnage was equivalent to 36.6 per cent of capacity against 71.1 per cent the year before. In the fourth quarter the rate rose to 44.6 per cent of capacity from 34.6 in the preceding quarter.

Business in the final quarter, as measured by shipments was moderately ahead of the comparable 1937 figures, when shipments amounted to 1,868,621 tons and finished output was equal to 41.2 per cent of capacity.

The corporation reported it ended the old year with "net working assets" of $439,873,943 compared with $372,388,530 at the end of 1937. The year-end figure, it explained, reflected proceeds from the public sale of $100,000,000 in debenture bonds last June, payment of $50,000,000 in bank loans contracted before the bond issue and did not allow for the senior dividend just declared.

The huge plant expansion and improvement program launched a few years ago, it was indicated, neared completion, with only $22,000,000 remaining in unexpended balances from appropriations on January 1 last. Net capital outlay last year approximated $66,600,000 compared with total capital outlay of about $133,600,000 in 1937.

Average number of employees on the pay rolls dropped to 202,109 from 261,293 the previous year, with many working part time as result of the low operations. Average hourly earnings, however, were given as 90.2 cents against 86.4 cents in 1937. The pay roll for the year totaled $282,209,332 against $442,927,683 in 1937.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 15

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Chicago Journal of Commerce

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Growers Would Restrict Marketing Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conference of wheat growers has recommended that Congress exempt farmers producing less than 200 bushels of grain from marketing control provisions of the Farm Act.

About half the 1,500,000 farmers who grow wheat in the United States come within this category. Present provisions exempt only those who produce less than 100 bushels.

The conference, called by the Agricultural Department and attended by about 50 growers from 21 states, expressed the belief that only farmers producing large quantities should be subject to marketing quota provision which require that surpluses be kept off the markets or subject to a stiff penalty tax if sold.

The farm law provides for marketing quotas when supplies are "excessive" and when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum. Only farmers subject to quotas would be eligible to vote.

Conference leaders said farmers who would be exempted normally produce only about 100,000,000 bushels of the nation's average crop of about 750,000,000 bushels. Most of the wheat produced by these farmers is used to supply their own food and stock feed needs and does not enter the market as a price factor, they explained.

Most of the farmers who would be exempted are east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, the mid-Atlantic and New England States, and in parts of California, Oregon, Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

States where farms producing more than 200 bushels predominate are in the great plains and in North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana and Wyoming.

Should this year's wheat crop exceed the department's production goal, it might become necessary, officials said, to hold a quota referendum in the spring.

The conference also recommended that all growers be eligible for wheat benefit payments and loans regardless of whether they were subject to quotas.

Business Personals

Norvin H. Green has been elected a director of International Business Machines Corporation to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Erskine Hewitt.

William V. Griffin, president of the Brady Securities and Realty Corporation, has been elected a director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to fill a vacancy.

C. W. Harold Dunbar has been elected a vice-president in charge of sales of the New York Division of the Whitaker Paper Co., according to an announcement by H. D. Whitaker, president, following the annual meeting of stockholders held at the company's head office in Cincinnati. Mr. Dunbar joined the sales staff of the company in 1921 when the New York Division of the company was established. He was appointed director of sales in 1928.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Mortgage Corporation of New York, Peter E. Bennett, President, announced the election of Willis H. Booth and William J. Schmitt to the board of directors to fill two vacancies.

The governing committee of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., New York, re-elected B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore, chairman of the committee. Francis A. Bonner of Chicago was re-elected vice chairman.

Acting under the provisions of Section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Banking Act of 1935, the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and New York have elected George L. Harrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a representative of the Federal Reserve banks on the Federal Open Market Committee for the year beginning March 1, 1939, and ending February 29, 1940, and have elected Roy A. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, as alternate member of the committee for the same period.

American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation announced the resignation of Fenton B. Turck, Jr., as vice-president in order to devote his entire time to Holland-American affairs. Mr. Turck has been with the company over 15 years, having started as a molder in the company's Bayonne, N. J., plant in 1923 following his graduation from Yale, and becoming vice-president of the American Radiator Company in 1928 at the age of 26. Mr. Turck is president of the Holland House Corporation of the Netherlands.

George T. Savage, Advertising Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been elected President of the Association of Railroad Advertising Agents, to succeed J. T. Van Campen, Advertising Manager of the Florida East Coast Railway. R. E. Israel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was elected first vice-president.

Formation of a new Chicago investment banking firm Perry, Spencer & Company, a corporation, to be located at 135 South La Salle Street, which will continue the business formerly conducted under the name of I. Newton Perry & Co., has been announced by the partners, I. Newton Perry, William M. Spencer and Albert D. Henderson. The new firm renews an association with Mr. Perry and Mr. Henderson in the investment banking field of more than 20 years ago.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury, Jan. 30: Receipts, $18,439,257.89; expenditures, $34,072,674.91; net balance, $2,927,895,961.86, including $2,282,881,621.85 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $23,693,329.22. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,223,926,677.47; expenditures, $5,210,689,233.22, including $1,764,925,453.10 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,986,562,555.75; gross debt, $39,628,565,160.78, an increase of $11,286,974.61 above the previous day; gold stocks, $14,650,600,869.93.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105	105	105
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.21	106.21	106.21
8 3⅜s '47-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
8 3¼s '45-43	110.3	110.1	110.3
4 3¼s '46-44	110.5	110.3	110.5
5 3¼s '49-46	110.22	110.18	110.18
6 4¼s '52-47	109.22	109.20	109.20
75 2¾s '51-48	110.3	110.3	110.3
3 2¾s '48	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 2¾s '52-49	106.18	106.18	106.18
83 2¼s '53-49	109.16	109.16	109.16
2 2¼s '52-50	103.1	102.29	103
22 2¼s '60-55	103.2	103.2	103.2
54 2¼s '56-52	105.2	104.30	105.2
15 2¼s '63-58	103.10	103.10	103.10
	103.12	103.10	103.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

26 3s '47-42	106.2	106.1	106.2
3 3¼s '64-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
42 3s '49-44	107.10	107.8	107.10

Home Owners' Loan

61 2¾s '49-39	102.14	102.9	102.12
61 3s '52-44	107.10	107.7	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 Alb P Wsp 6s '48	38	35	35
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	32	32
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109½	109½
15 Am&For P 5s22030	51	50½	50½
12 AmIGChem cv5½s'49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Am Int 5½s'49	103	103	103
10 Am T&T 5½s'43	112	112	112
15 Am T&T 3¾s'61	107¼	107	107¼
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¾	98¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅜	98⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '95	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101	101	101
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	107⅝	107½	107½
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
4 ACL clt 4s '52	70	70	70
4 A C Line 4½s '64	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
1 Atl Gul&WI 5s '59	53	53	53
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	19⅞	19½	19⅝
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	81	81	81
4 B&O 1st 5s '48 clt	49½	49½	49½
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¼	18¼	18⅛
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	11⅜	11⅜
4 B&O 4s '48	51	50¾	50¾
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	47½	47¾	47½
3 B&O 5s S W '50	35¼	35	35
16 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	105	104⅞	105
2 Beth Stl 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
56 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅞	99⅞
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	28⅜	28	28⅜
1 Bost&Me 4½s JJ '61	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Bost&Me 4½s '55	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
47 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73⅛	73	73⅛
1 Bk Qn C&SB cn 5s	35	35	35
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	82	82	82
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	74½	74½	74½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Brown Shoe 3½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112	112	112
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28½	28½	28½
5 Bush Term 5s '55	39¼	38¾	38¾
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50	50	50
11 Can Sou 5s '62	91	90½	90½
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	117	117	117
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¼	115¼	115¼
10 Can Pac 4½s'60	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	80¾	80⅝	80¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
8 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	55¾	55	55
24 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	24	23¾	24
1 ChampP&F(3B)4¾s'50	101½	101½	101½
11 C&O 4½s '92	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11	11	11
19 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	97	96½	97
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90¼	90½
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98	98¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	98⅞	98⅞
19 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅞	17½	17½
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	4	4	4
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9½	9½
16 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2½	2½
22 CM&SP 4½s '89C	25	24¾	24¾
3 CM&SP 4s '89F	25	25	25
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
94 CM&SP 3½s '89B	25	24½	25
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	14	14	14
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7¼
1 Cin Un Sta 4s '63D	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Cin Un Sta 3¾s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Cin Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	110	110	110
9 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77¼	77	77¼
1 Clev UnTrm4½s'77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Col F & I 5s 43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	41	41	41
46 Colmbia G 5s May	100	100	100
182 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅝	99⅜	100⅛
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	99	99	99⅝
22 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	109	107⅜	108¼
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	104	103¾	104
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107	107	107
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109½	109½	109½
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	109¼	108¾	109¼
16 Con Edis 3½s'48	105½	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105⅞	106
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104	104	104
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Container 4s '42 ⅜	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	98½	98½	98½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	33	32¾	32¾
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	37	37	37
1 D&RG 4½s '36	59⅜	58½	58½
2 D&RG 4s '36	12	12	12
1 D&RG West 5s '55	12	12	12
1 D&RG West 5s '78	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
8 Det Edis 4½s '61	8	8	8
26 Det Ed 4s 1965	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
7 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	112⅛	112½	112½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105⅜	105¾
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
5 Erie rfft 5s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11½	11½
2 Erie 1st 4s '95	11½	11½	11½
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	18	18	18
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Fed L&Pt 1st 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
23 Firestone T&R3½s'48	101	101	101
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	103½	103⅛	103¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
28 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	106¼	106	106¼
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '53	101	101	101
5 Gen Cil Cast 5½s'49	60	60	60
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100	100
6 Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¼	96	96
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85½	85½	85½
1 Hous O Tex 5½s'42	74	74	74
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32½	32½	32½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	46⅜	46⅜
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	13	12¾	12¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	111¾	111¾	111¾
11 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	53	53	53
3 IC&CSLGNO 4½s '63	50½	50½	50½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	51¾	50½	50½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr 7s '57	58½	58½	58½
1 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	37½	37½	37½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	59½	59½	59½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	83½	83½	83½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	16	15¾	15¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76	76	76
3 Int Paper 6s '55	53½	53½	53½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	92½	92	92½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	98½	98	98
6 Int T&T 5s '55	64¾	64	64
3 K C South 3s '50	67	66¾	66¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	70	69½	69¾
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	109	109	109
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	95	95	95
5 Kresge Found 3s '47	103¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Kr-Sim 6s '42A	100	100	100
3 Lac Gas 5½s '57	45	45	45
8 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 LE & W 5s '37	48½	48½	48½
7 Leh C&N 4s '54A	68	68	68
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	19	19	19
1 Leh V1sal Coal 5s '74	17	17	17
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	19	19	19
1 Lig&Myers Tob 5s '51	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	128	128	128
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
6 Louisv&Ark 5s '39	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Louis&N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
1 Louisv Gas &El 3½s'66	108	108	108
4 Maine Cen 4s '43	68	68	68
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	27	27	27
14 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27	27	27
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32½	32½	32½
3 Man RR Bo 5½s '59	29½	29½	29½
2 Man R So L 4s '39	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Man RR So L 4s '39	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 McCrory Stra 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	106½	106½	106½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	111	111	111
35 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	7	6¾	6¾
1 MK-T Ter 4s '60	50	50	50
2 M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	31	31	31
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	14	14	14½
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	46	46	46
1 MoPac cv 5½s '49	27	27	27
8 Mo Pac 5s '65	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¾	18⅝	18¾
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	8	8	8
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	26½	26	26½
2 MonWPa Pub Ser'40	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 MonWPa Pub Ser'66	107¾	107¼	107¼
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103½	103	103½
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	97½	97½	97½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	106½	106½	106½
	30	30	30

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104⅝	104½	104½
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
1 Nat Distillers 4s'49	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 N O Pu Sr 5s'52A	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 NYC rfg 4s 2013	34	34	34
2 NYC 4½s 2013A	60	60	60
9 NYC cn 4s '98	85½	85½	85½
5 NYC cv 3½s '52	84	84	84
23 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	64½	64⅛	64⅛
7 N Y C & HR 4s '42	85½	85⅛	85⅛
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	78	78	78
2 NY Dock cv 5s'47	51½	51⅜	51½
3 NY Edis 3¼s'65	51	50½	51
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108⅛	108⅛
1 NY O El H&P5s'48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NY O El H&P 4s '49	134	134	134
1 NY L&W Coal5½s'42	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
3 NYNH&H clt 4s '40	33	33	33
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	23½	23½	23½
13 NY Steam 3½s'63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 NY S&W gen 5s'40	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 NY S&W 1st 5s'37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	98	95½	98½
1 NorlaW 4s'96	73¾	73¾	73¾
16 Nor Am Co 5s'61	119⅛	118⅝	119⅛
15 Nor Am Ed 5½s'43	102¾	102¾	103¼
7 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Nor Am Ed '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Nor Pac 4s 2047	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	64¼	64	64⅛
2 Nor Pac 4s'97	87	87	87
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	81½	81⅛	81½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3¼s'67	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	108	108	108
27 Ohio Ed 4s'65	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
7 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s'52A	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s	79	79	79
8 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111⅞	110⅝	110⅝
2 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5 Para Pict 6s'55	56½	56½	56½
2 Pen Co 4s'52E	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s'63	101	101	101
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100½	100½	100½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s'65	104¼	103¾	104⅛
3 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	98	98	98
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Pen RR 4s'48	94½	94¼	94½
2 Pen RR 4s'48 st	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
15 Pen RR 3¼s'52	110½	110½	110½
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	80¼	80	80¼
4 Pere Marq 4½s'80	65¾	65¾	65¾
25 Phila Co 5s'67	63	63	63
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	100¾	100⅛	100⅜
5 PCC&StL 5s '70A	11	11	11
3 PCC&StL 5s '75B	103	102¾	102¾
23 Portl Gen E 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 PortoRi A Tob cvds'42	66⅛	66	66⅛
37 Postal Tel&Cb 5s	42¼	42½	42½
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	14⅝	14½	14½
20 Purity ½Bak 5s '48	109	109	109
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	98	98	98
2 Remington Rd 4s '42	72	72	72
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	71¾	70½	71
5 Repub Steel 5½s '54	101½	101½	101½
5 Repub Steel 4s '61	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	92	91¼	92
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
8 Safeway Stra 4s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 SaguenayPow 4½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 St Gas P 5s '50B	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 StL&F4½s '78ctf st	11	10⅞	10⅞
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 St L SW 5s '52	30	30	30
4 St L SW rfg 5s '90	21½	21½	21½
5 SA&A Pass 4½s '43	13½	13⅛	13½
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	60	60	60
2 Schulco 6½s'46B st	112¼	112¼	111¼
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	31	31	31
1 Sea-All Fla 6s35A ct	8½	8½	8½
3 Shell Un 3½s'51	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Silesian-Am 7s '41	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	80¼	80¼	80½
9 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97½	97½	97½
12 SoconyVacOil3½s50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	107½	107½	107½
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	92½	92½	92½
4 So Pac 4½s'69	50¾	50	50¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	50½	50¼	50¼
2 So Pac Calif 4s '49	66	65⅞	66
1 So Pac 4½s&1b '77	51½	51½	51½
3 South Ry 6½s '56	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	72¾	72	72
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	69½	69⅛	69⅛
7 S W Bell Hel3s'68	85½	85½	85½
6 S W Gas&El 4½s'60	105⅝	105½	105½
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	105	105
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 Ten El Pow 6s47A	79	78⅜	79
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	96	96	96
21 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
3 Tex & P 5s 77B	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 TexP-MP Ter5½s54	83	83	83
80 Third Ave aj 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	10	9¾	10
1 Thp Pat 1st 5s 2008	40½	40	40½
21 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	115½	115½	115½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	114	113⅝	113⅝
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	111½	111⅝	111⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	107	107	107
1 Un Tob 3½s'70	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Unit Biscuit 4s '50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Un Cig-Wh St 5½s '52	109½	109⅜	109½
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
16 US Steel 3¼s'48	72	72	72
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	105¼	104½	105¼
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	94½	94½	94½
6 Util P&L 5½s'47	96	96	96
21 Util P&L 5s '59	69	69	69
2 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	69	68½	68½
26 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s '39	106¾	106¼	106¾
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	44	44	44
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	24¾	24¼	24¼
2 Walwrth 4s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
17 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	62½	62	62
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	93	92¾	92¾
10 West Pen P 5½s '66	107	107	107
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	111¾	111¾	107¼
1 WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	47	47	47
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Western Un 6s '60	19	19	19
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	60¾	60½	60¾
2 Wheel&Lke E 5s '42	94½	94¼	94¼
3 Wilson&Co 5s '42	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Wis El Pow 3½s '68	107½	107½	96½
15 Youngst S&T 4s '48	107¼	107	107½
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	104¾	107
			105

Foreign Bonds

14 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57	56½	57
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Antioquia 7s '

German Press Intensifies Its Demands for Colonies

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The National Socialist press inaugurated a campaign for German colonies as Reichsführer Hitler studied Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's demand for deeds, not words, in favor of peace.

Taking its cue from the Reichsführer's Reichstag speech of Jan. 30 in which he demanded colonies, the newspaper Börsen-Zeitung said, "Our demands are so just and so long overdue that they do not admit a 'deal.'"

News of the British Prime Minister's speech was displayed prominently in all Wednesday morning newspapers, but comment in the early editions was brief and in general terms.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contented itself with saying Mr. Chamberlain's speech had made a favorable impression, especially that part rebuking war-scare mongers.

Please Official Germany

However, Mr. Chamberlain's speech, on the whole, seemed to please German officialdom for its testimony to Herr Hitler as a man of peace.

A Government spokesman said, however, "As long and fundamental an address as our Führer's must naturally be studied carefully by his opposite numbers."

"I figure that only about a week from now we shall be able to gauge the effect of the speech accurately," he said. "The dissecting process by foreign experts has only just begun now that the first impression is over."

Seen through German official eyes Mr. Chamberlain's speech brought the divergence between the German and British viewpoints on colonies into sharp relief.

Views on Colonies

Germany holds that the colonies must be returned unconditionally as a matter of justice, while the British viewpoint has consistently been and is now re-emphasized that the former German colonies belong to the present owners or mandatories and that their restitution demands something in return from Germany, such as an agreement to limit armaments.

In other words, Britain regards colonies as but one object in a general pacific settlement while Germany maintains that colonies have nothing to do with other international questions.

Questioned about differences in various texts of Herr Hitler's Reichstag address official sources explained that Germany was ready to fight for Italy, come what may.

Diplomats had been doubtful regarding the meaning of the Reichsführer's promise of aid to Italy if she were attacked in an "ideological" war but the word "ideological" was stricken from the final version of the official German text lest it be misunderstood.

According to another translation, he failed to mention Italian agitation for colonial concessions from France, but declared that Italian-German friendship "can only serve the cause of peace if it is quite clearly understood that a war of rival ideologies waged against the Italy of today will, once it is launched, and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the side of her friend."

In the Führer's plans for the future, two men seem destined to play outstanding roles—Field Marshal Hermann Göring and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. They were singled out in the Reichstag speech for special mention and praise.

Herr Hitler often has made surprising governmental shifts after the festivities connected with the anniversary of the National Socialist assumption of power on Jan. 30.

Australia and Colonies

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 1 (AP)—Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner to London, expressed opposition today to the return of Germany's former colony of New Guinea on the ground it would expose Australia to danger of a German attack.

He spoke here in spite of a ban imposed yesterday by Premier Joseph A. Lyons on ministerial comment on Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech.

"Australia must hold New Guinea at all costs," Mr. Bruce declared. "Herr Hitler has recently stressed again the demand Germany is making for colonies, but if an enemy had air bases in New Guinea he could within a few hours direct a mass attack on the great cities along the eastern coast of Australia which are at present immune from the danger of such attacks.

"Herr Hitler's speech has done little or nothing to restore stability of world affairs, which is an essential antecedent condition for peace, and the need for preparation to ensure Australia's security still remains the most urgent task for us."

[The former German, eastern part of the Island of New Guinea, some 93,000 square miles, lies about 1,700 miles north of Sydney and about 1,100 miles north of Brisbane. It is held by Australia under League of Nations mandate.]

South America's View

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 1 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech was received with varying reaction in the capitals of South America, with Argentine newspapers displaying the address prominently but offering no comment.

Circles close to the Argentine Foreign Office were pleased with the Reichsführer's assurances that Germany was not seeking geographical expansion in America, but evaded questions on his warning to the United States not to interfere with German relations in the Western Hemisphere.

Semi-official sources were more frank on Germany's proposed economic expansion in Latin America, saying that an expansion of German exports to Argentina would be welcome if it meant a similar increase of Argentine exports to Germany.

Circles which are in opposition to the Government pointed out, however, that Germany already was making great strides with her barter commerce in South American markets and warned it would not be advisable for Argentina to increase trade on that basis when her most urgent need is cash for exports.

In Rio de Janeiro, observers believed Reichsfuürer Hitler's warning to the United States was made with the trip to Washington of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, in view. Señor Aranha is en route to the United States on a mission of improving economic relations.

Brazil is often considered the United States' closest friend among the larger countries of South America, while the United States and Germany are the closest rivals for the Brazilian market.

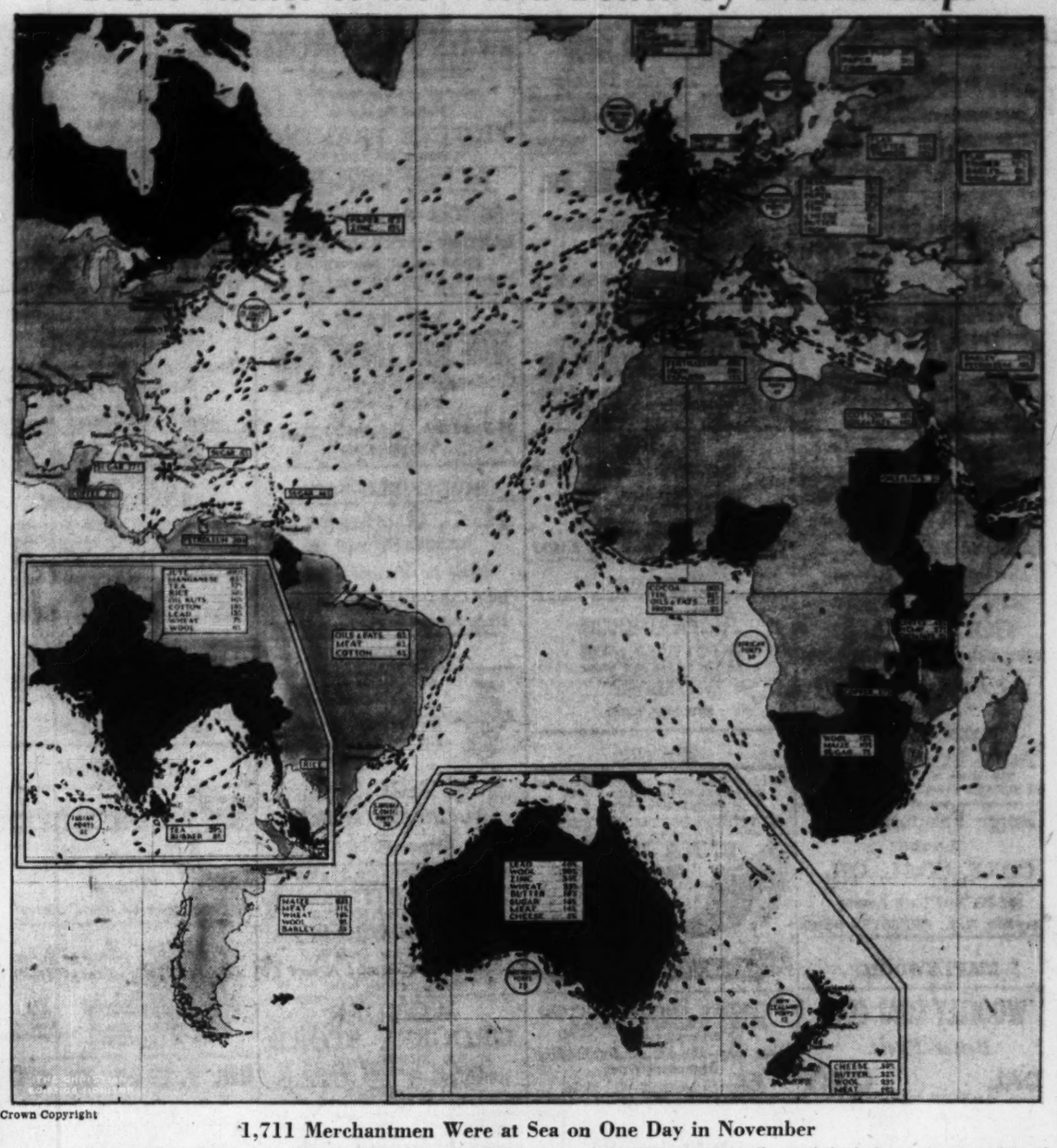
In Asuncion, Paraguayan newspapers disregarded the address, but Julio Bajac, Director of International Trade for the Foreign Office, disclosed that Germany already is in second place in Paraguay's foreign trade. Argentina is first.

"We are selling and buying much with Germany, selling little and buying much with the United States," he said.

He announced that Paraguay was preparing to cancel her 1919 trade agreement with Japan, because Japan is not taking enough Paraguayan goods.

At Santiago, Chile, little attention was paid to Herr Hitler's declarations. No official had time to read it because of the press of work in connection with the recent earthquake.

Trade Routes of the World Dotted by British Ships



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1,711 Merchantmen Were at Sea on One Day in November

Map shows distribution of shipping of 3,000 tons gross and over. The information, based on positions of ships on Nov. 24, 1937, required more than a year for studying and collation. Insets show the shipping around the coasts of India and Australia. Statistics in boxes give percentage of important commodities obtained by the United Kingdom from main regions. Foodstuffs, metals, wool, cotton, and timber are included in cargoes.

Britain Discounts Ukraine Issue As Threat to Peace

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that agitation for Ukrainian independence did not, in the British view, threaten European peace.

His statement was in reply to a question by Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal Opposition member, who asked what action the Government proposed to take to "preserve the peace of Europe" in view of this agitation.

Mr. Butler replied that Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax was "not aware of any abnormal developments in either the Polish or Soviet Ukraines which might indicate the peace of Europe was threatened in these quarters."

[The 15 Ukrainian deputies in the Polish Diet started a move for autonomy for a large section of Southern Poland, Dec. 9. Since then indications were reported in Berlin of increased National Socialist interest in the Ukraine.]

Mr. Butler did not answer Mr. Mander's supplementary question whether Britain knew where Reichsführer Hitler would strike next—eastward or westward.

Asked whether Britain were satisfied with the present National Socialist Administration of Memel, Mr. Butler said that "the Lithuanian Government (which has sovereignty over that former German Baltic territory) have not so far taken exception" to the status of Memel.

Anthem Quiets Fascists

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood took unusual steps to halt an outbreak at a Limehouse Town Hall political meeting Jan. 31.

Invading the district on behalf of a local Conservative Party candidate, the Air Minister declared in a speech, "We are proud of Chamberlain"—the Prime Minister.

Fascists in the rear of the hall hissed, booed and drowned out the speech.

"Our balloon barrage system—," the Air Minister began.

Toy balloons filled the hall. Fireworks exploded. Some groups began dancing the Lambeth Walk and others sang Tipperary, and fists began to fly.

Sir Kingsley began singing "God Save the King," and the fighting stopped immediately. As the last strains died away police arrived and the Air Minister ducked out the back door.

The demonstration apparently was directed primarily at William Courtenay, Conservative candidate for the House of Commons from Limehouse, rather than at Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The followers of the British Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, were angered when Mr. Courtenay attacked them sharply recently.

BBC's German Radiocasts

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation decided today to ignore a warning by Reichsführer Hitler that "if broadcasts sent from certain foreign countries to Germany do not cease we will soon end them."

Official circles said that there "was no intention of discontinuing" the BBC nightly news bulletins in German.

Markets of World Reached By Britain's Sea Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Like bees in and out of a hive and back and forth across a garden, British merchant ships throng the sea routes of the world.

A chart issued by the Admiralty here, showing the positions of British merchantmen at the time of a world-wide census, gives a clear and compact picture of just what sea transport means to the Commonwealth of Nations.

The census was taken in November, 1937, and it has taken more than a year to collate the information, fix it on a chart and tabulate subsidiary facts regarding cargo. The census embraced only vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over. On the day in question 1,545 ships of this size were at sea, 226 others were afloat on the Great Lakes or in coastal waters, and a further 705 were in harbor.

The North Atlantic is studded with British ships, outward or homeward bound; the Mediterranean, as shown on the chart, is practically black with vessels. There is a steady stream from South America, a stream which swells into a great river when it reaches a junction with the routes from South Africa and the Indian Ocean.

From Canada the merchant ships bring loads of grain, representing 87 per cent of British imports of oats, 35 per cent of wheat imports, 81 per cent of nickel imports, and 47 per cent of all the aluminum brought to Britain. From the United States come loads of cotton, nearly half the total volume shipped from abroad, and also gasoline, copper, barley, iron, and timber.

From Australia is brought 48 per cent of lead imports, 39 per cent of wool, 34 per cent of zinc, 23 per cent of wheat, 14 per cent of meat. From South America the ships bring one third of imported meat and 83 per cent of maize. From South Africa come wool and maize and sugar, from West Africa tin and cocoa, from India and the Far East silk, hemp, rice, rubber, jute, and manganese.

Echo of Inclosure Act Era Heard in British Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An echo of controversial legislation of the eighteenth century has been sounded by a small measure now on its way to the statute Book in the British House of Commons.

This measure is the Charities, or Fuel Allotments, Bill which gives power to a body known as the Charity Commission to control land left derelict as a legacy of the Inclosure Acts of 1765 to 1869.

The question is still disputed whether these Inclosure Acts did more harm or good.

On the one hand they caused much suffering by depriving villagers of grazing and other rights they had enjoyed on common land from Saxon days. On the other they rendered possible that close cultivation on which the agricultural wealth of England was subsequently built up.

There are remote villages in Oxfordshire today where tradition is still handed down from generation to generation of a catastrophe that once upon a time befel whole communities in the sending of heads of families into penal servitude for the crime of participating in the rioting in which they opposed those measures.

Larger Powers Needed

Descendants tell their children round the fire on winter evenings of how in the dim past wives and babies were, in some cases for 10 years, thrown upon public charity because fathers and husbands had struggled for what they had thought were their rights.

"The law doth punish man or woman
That steals the goose from off the common,
But lets the greater felon loose,
That steals the common from the goose."

So ran an old country rhyme. And there was enough truth behind it to inspire various attempts to mitigate abuses of the kind. One of these attempts consisted in empowering a Board of Agriculture, an institution dating from the year 1793, to provide "allotments" from which—after common land had been enclosed—villagers might continue to gather wood and dig turf to warm their homes and cook their food. These allotments still exist. They are now controlled by an official body known as the Charity Commissioners whose powers, however, are inadequate to enable them to act always in the public interest.

Will Keep Open Spaces

Lt. Col. Ralph S. Clarke, who introduced the Bill in Parliament, said that it was to remedy hardship which had arisen. In some cases there was no fuel left. In others there were no villagers. The modern agricultural worker, too, cooked his food with gas or electricity more often than with faggots or turf.

Sir Terence O'Connor, Solicitor General, in according Government support to the measure said it would empower the Charity Commissioners to sell or let allotments. At present there is no such authority, and anomalies, he said, had consequently arisen. Land, for example, which might have a high building value but no facilities for providing fuel had in some instances to remain unused.

Sir Terence gave an assurance that the measure would not be used to deprive villages of needed open spaces. The passage of the Bill is assured. But the Labor Opposition is pressing for amendments to be inserted in it on its way through Parliament, to make quite certain that the powers it confers shall not be abused.

Army Drops Morse Plan For Modern Inventions

WASHINGTON (AP)—After almost 80 years, the Army Signal Corps is abandoning Morse telegraphy for automatic telegraph apparatus and radio.

Personnel will be unaffected, since all Army Morse operators have qualified as radio operators.

Mussolini Pays Tribute to Italian Soldiers in Spain

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini paid ceremonial homage to Fascism's Black Shirt fighters in Spain and reviewed 20,000 Fascist militiamen today without indicating on what front they might fight again.

Il Duce refrained from saying even a few words to his followers as he distributed medals to the survivors of those killed in the Spanish and Ethiopian wars. The services were held at the great National Monument beside the Piazza Venezia. Later Il Duce watched the troops march past in the broad Via Nazionale.

The events were in observance of the sixteenth anniversary of the Fascist militia's organization.

While a brief speech had been expected by many, the lack of one occasioned no great suprise. Diplomatic quarters in the past few days have come to the belief that Premier Mussolini would mark time until the end of the Spanish War before giving any official indications of what plans he might have—plans which agitation by the Fascist press have indicated revolved about a demand upon France to grant colonial concessions in Africa.

Diplomats and foreign military attachés were invited to the military spectacle, a visual reminder of a part of the strength which Reichsführer Hitler linked with that of Germany in his Reichstag speech as "strong enough to safeguard peace" and "to end resolutely and successfully any conflict which irresponsible elements lightly start."

Viktor Lütze, chief of German Brown-shirt Storm troops, came to Rome for the review.

Virgino Gayda, authoritative fascist spokesman, gave a strong indication of colonial intentions in an article in Il Giornale d'Italia. Colonial demands of the two nations "will dominate a large part of European history in the near future," he wrote.

"Solidarity between Italy and Germany can develop whenever it might be assailed by any reckless foreign aberration into an armed alliance ready to let loose an ever-ready mass of 125,000,000 men powerfully armed and spiritually fired. Hitler knows Italy does not seek undue adventures nor thinks of disordered, aggressive violence against the vital interests of others, but asks only just payment of accounts and respect for its proved rights."

Four States Celebrate Birthdays in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four States, one of them the youngest in the Union, have birthdays in February.

Arizona will observe the 27th anniversary of Statehood on Feb. 14. It is the youngest State in the Union, having been admitted a month later than New Mexico.

One of the oldest States, Massachusetts, will be 151 years old as a State on Feb. 6.

Oregon will share Feb. 14 with Arizona as a birthday, and will have been a part of the Union 80 years on that date.

Ohio, admitted in 1803, will observe its 136th anniversary on Feb. 19.

Germany's Export Problem: Keystone of Hitler Policy

The News

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—It was today announced that German and British industrial representatives would meet in Duesseldorf Feb. 28 to consider mutual trade and economic problems.

A German representative departed for Moscow, and usually informed Germans hinted at the possibility of trade or political negotiations. Economics Minister Walther Funk began conversations with the Czechoslovak Trade Minister.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 1—Germany's determination to export its products—at whatever cost—emerges as the immediate focus of the Reich's policy. As other questions in foreign spheres are held in abeyance for the moment, a vigorous drive is being undertaken to solve the problem which Reichsführer Hitler, in his Reichstag speech Jan. 30, epitomized in the phrase, "Export or die."

Information from well-informed circles indicates that what Western democracies call dumping has already appeared on large scale. The current steps to National Socialize the Reichsbank following Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's dismissal from its Presidency clears the way for Germany's new export offensive backed by all this country's resources.

In fact, Herr Hitler's remarks that Germany's trade arrangements with South American countries concerned only those States themselves would appear to indicate the Reich's determination to go its own way, whatever the consequences may be for world trade.

Every effort is being made to remove the adverse trade balance of 1938—433,000,000 marks (about $172,500,000), including the deficit on Austria and the Sudetenland, or 192,000,000 for Germany alone. Some change in this situation is vital if the Reich is to get essential foodstuffs and raw materials from abroad.

Bismarck's Policy

The National Socialists may say it more frankly, but the "export or die" slogan is the post-war adaptation of the statement of Bismarck's days that Germany must either export or extend its "Lebensraum"—though nowadays the stand is that exports must increase and the "room to live" also must be increased through new territory in the form of colonies.

The economic difficulties, moreover, serve to illuminate the extent to which "racialism" is important to National Socialists. For they have pursued their anti-Semitism despite the fact that it has produced an informal Jewish boycott abroad which is, at least, partially responsible for the present export situation.

This lack of export facilities, with its consequent failure to supply Germany with the necessary foreign foodstuffs and raw materials, was cited in Herr Hitler's speech as the chief reason for the four-year plan and for Germany's demand for colonies.

Fundamental Issue?

But that this is not fundamental is shown by comparison with the Reichsführer's former speeches as well as by Germany's reaction to British proposals for solving the raw materials problem. For in 1935 England took the lead in proposing international consultations regarding access to raw materials for countries now deprived of them. But Germany rejected this proposal, since its aim was and is the return of its former colonies on the grounds of prestige or, as they are called here, on "moral right."

In such circumstances it is clear that while many far-sighted economists contend that the only solution to this problem of raw materials is the "open door" policy and economic planning on a world scale, there is no evidence yet that basic conditions exist today to make such a policy successful.

The colonial issue, it is maintained by many here, is being kept in the foreground at the present time, even though it is realized that the initiative in this matter ultimately lies with the colonial powers, in the hope that circumstances may arise which will bring the solution nearer.

British Attitude

It cannot be denied also that the circles influencing Herr Hitler in this matter derive much of their confidence from their conviction that England is prepared to be "reasonable" over Germany's former colonies. By England, it should be understood, is meant certain persons in circles which are considered in Germany to exert influence on Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy. Rightly or wrongly, it is still believed here that what are described as "Chamberlain and his friends" are willing to talk colonies and that they were only prevented from doing so by the wave of popular indignation in England which followed the anti-Jewish outburst on Nov. 9 and 10. But many in Germany still feel that such an opportunity may come again, especially if England is in a tight corner.

U. S.-German Trade

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—German purchases from the United States during 1938 increased 43.5 per cent over the previous year despite diplomatic tension between the two nations during the latter part of the year, official trade figures disclosed today.

The volume of Germany's foreign trade showed a 1.4 per cent increase during the year, but imports still exceeded exports by 132,600,000 marks (about $70,980,000).

Total 1938 imports by Germany, exclusive of Austria and Sudetenland, amounted to 5,449,200,000 marks while exports totaled 5,284,600,000 marks.

Compared with 1937 German exports have dropped off 9.2 per cent, or 531,300,000 marks.

Rublee Delegation Silent On Refugee Conversations

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Intergovernmental Refugee Committee delegation, headed by George Rublee, Director, planned to return to London tonight, but remained silent on the outcome of its talks designed to remove non-Aryans from Germany.

Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, special negotiator on refugee problems, continued talks with members of the Committee on a plan for linking German exports with the emigration of large numbers of Germany's estimated 700,000 Jews.

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Real Estate Investments, Property Management, Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1216

POTTER & CO. RENTALS AND SALES
Pauline Holden Florence T. Allen
491 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, California. OXford 6154

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 316, Chicago

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2124 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WESTERN Sales Manager of nationally known concern in the building material field seeks change of position; previous advertising experience; highest references. B-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST-Coach—Piano Instruction; highly recommended, reasonable. Corinne Homer, 43 W. 89th St., N. Y. C. SChuyler 4-8883.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD PAPER WEIGHTS WANTED
Fluted, candle, Sandwich, hammered American silver; old dolls, wing chair, banjo clocks; American pieces only. Cap. 7945. Fine Antique Shop, 91 Charles St., Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large, attractively furnished room with bath; centrally located, quiet, morning sun, looking toward East River; excellent hotel service; available now; three months or until October first. Phone PL. 3-2700 (Apt. 16-B) or write Box H-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church, Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open, parking, storage, washing, taxi, 12 Lackawanna Place, Montclair, N. J. MO. 2-0029.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
DAHLMAN RUG CO. MAin 4-9426
94 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets, Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 156th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1278

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance ideas; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

DRESSMAKING

DAY, Evening Dresses; fine hand work; remodeling. MRS. SMITH, Apt. 6D, 262 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Phone RI. 9-1143.

DRESSMAKER from abroad; expert tailoring, alteration, remodeling, fur work; workmanship and style guaranteed. K. Kulman, 331 Central Ave., Or. 3-4C-7, Orange, N. J.

DRESSMAKER—Fashionable, expert, efficient modern methods, by day—to order; reasonable. Phone Prospect 1432-R, Somerville, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2880

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA. 3-4970 Newark, N. J.

WANTED—ART SUPERVISOR; MUSIC POSITION, experienced, degree. Private School Teachers' Bureau, 3 Conway St., Roslindale, Mass.; PAR. 3433.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3625 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

English PORK PIES, ECCLES CAKES, MINCE PIES, SHORTBREAD
Eva Coupland, 59 Westland Ave., Boston Ken. 7369

VERY delicious, genuine Old English Chesterv glade M. L. Bureau, 42 Lenox Avenue, Providence R. I. Tel. WI 1134.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 125th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels

Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units

A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

For Prompt Delivery of KOPPERS COKE Coal or Fuel Oil
Call
ORANGE 3-3990
David W. Ball COMPANY
31 Washington Place
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale Retail

QUIET MAY
OIL HEATING SYSTEM
FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL
Phone MO 3-0202
QUIET MAY
BLONDEL CORPORATION
85 Walnut Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A bank with six offices for all the people in all the Oranges.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Bausch & Lomb and
Carl Zeiss Prism Binoculars
Thermometers and Barometers
H. C. Deuchler
541 Main Street East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-1008

Local Classified

(Continued)

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Inc. Repairer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 6971

HELP WANTED—COUPLES

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR. Christian Scientists preferred, 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; reference; N. H. pref. 2-3 hrs. auto from Boston. Nice acreage, part cleared. Send particulars, pictures at once. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED girl for general housework; good home, good pay (Chestnut Hill, Mass.) Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOCIETY matron of good background with wide acquaintance residing Boston or vicinity who wishes to add to her income representing large firm seeking contacts; salary and comm. B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLISH STUCCO—12 rooms, tiled baths for each bedroom, large living room, panelled dining room, sun porches, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, oil burner, one acre ground, beautifully landscaped, three-car attached garage, large recreation room, 8 yrs. old. 81 Sutherland Road, Montclair, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 344 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 5490

MOVERS—PACKERS local, interstate. Responsible service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Ark. 0210—0211

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (Midtown)—Private, completely furnished light office, reception room and service, suitable practitioner, business or mail service, reasonable. Circle 7-3276. Suite 901, 1674 Broadway.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, three mornings to rent; Madison at 43rd St. Call MU 2-2072 or AStoria 8-8819.

PRACTITIONER'S office, evenings and Wednesday and Saturday mornings available. Fisk Building, 250 W. 57th St., Suite 1301, N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioner's personal work, all kinds, low prices, good service. Call Pfg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I AM PRIVATE PARTY
looking to buy small estate for cash. House must be in A-1 condition; 7-9 rms., all-mod. conv., furn. or unfurn.; lake frontage. N. H. pref. 2-3 hrs. auto from Boston. Nice acreage, part cleared. Send particulars, pictures at once. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, hot and cold water in closets, permanent, transients. COM. 9323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For business girls; Christian Scientists preferred; cheerful newly furnished studio rooms; refined modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 min. Manhattan. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Place, STerling 3-9114.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double outside rooms, semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St.; PR. 2-2363.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Alcove, sunny room, 3 windows, private home, business woman or couple; meals optional; convenient all transportation. 550 E. 9th St.; tel. WIndsor 5-3375.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th (cor. B'way) (Apt. 11-B)—Attractive outside large, small; high class; private family; gentlemen. Bowman.

N. Y. C.—Two homelike, light, front rooms, bay-window, single or double; privileges. Tel. MO. 2-8673. 611 W. 111th St., Apt. 3B.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS WANTED

SUNNY MEDIUM—Single; running water; quiet home atmosphere. Manhattan; state price. Write Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N Y C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Our Golden Anniversary Line of copyrighted advertising has given us the greatest January sales in ten years. Opening for one or more qualified men in the larger eastern cities. A real opportunity. Must be experienced in some field of direct selling. Permanent, full time connection. No side line men. Territory rights protected. Commission and bonus basis. An international organization with loyal, prosperous sales organization. Look up our rating, then write today, giving full business experience, age, car ownership and 3 business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ART CALENDAR ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City. BO. 9-9890

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG colored man desires position as chauffeur, also possesses a license to operate passenger elevators in Boston. HIG. 9127.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADY'S maid, colored, highly recommended; fine sewing, take charge wardrobe, traveling, visiting. MO. 2-4088, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion available now; manage household or share responsibility; go anywhere; also drive car; excellent references. Troxbridge 0857, Miss E. L. Pattison, 4 Coaswell Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY-Companion—Willing assist light housework; competent, refined young woman, Protestant, unencumbered, desires position; small family. ELIZABETH LORBER, Fair Oaks, Orange County, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial experience, manuscripts accurately typewritten; willing, temporary or part-time. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - Secretary, 9 years' financial and social service experience, fine references. Write Box G-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KENNETH HUMES
Pianist—Organist—Teacher
WESTFIELD, N. J.
214 E. Broad St. WE. 2-4674

SINGERS for choral society for immediate concerts; ambitious talent to train for dramatic productions. Apply ROBERT MALONE, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CO. 5-9730.

SPEECH Posture, Bible Reading, Dramatics; adults, children. Marion D. Robb, 320 West End Ave., N. Y. C. End. 2-7087.

TYPEWRITING

TYPIST, part-time, experienced, manuscript, legal, documentary; mornings, few evenings; work at home optional. KEN 4200, 10-11 a. m. 535 Beacon St., S. 804, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., cor. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1214 and 1216 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued)

Fashions to Go A'Cruising

Half the pleasure of a cruise is in having the right clothes. Sports clothes for daytime hours . . . evening clothes for the starlit hours.

At Blatt's you will find Cruise Clothes for all tastes and all types—at prices to suit all purses.

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

Ventnor Fish Market
19 SO. LITTLE ROCK AVE.
SMITH BROS.
Delivery Anywhere Dial 2-1128
Pop Smith's Famous
Deviled Crabs—15c each
Deviled Clams, Fish Cakes—3 for 25c
Clam Chowder, 15c pt., 25c qt.
MADE DAILY

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

READING Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar
101 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone CR. 6-2100

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for FUN
for CHEER
or for LOVE
Post's VALENTINES
370 Main St. 622 Central Ave.

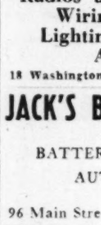
WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone OR. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Open Evenings until Christmas
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8503

JACK'S BATTERY SERVICE
BATTERIES TIRES
AUTO SUPPLIES
96 Main Street OR. 4-1919

Guillaume Hairdressers
Specialize in Permanent Waving



84 No. Walnut St.
OR. 5-9750

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Breakfast Lunch
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main Street Orange 5-9729

ELIZABETH

YOU ARE INVITED
to visit our Model Rooms . . . newly decorated for the MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE.
R. J. GOERKE CO.
The Department Store of Elizabeth
Broad and W. Jersey Ph: EL 2-2300

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., near Library Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service."
247 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

MAPLEWOOD

WOOLLEY COAL CO.
Better Fuels
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
HEATING EQUIPMENT
A Fuel for Every Purpose. A Service for Every Fuel.
Burnett and Springfield Aves.
SO. 2-7400

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

VALENTINE'S DAY
Tuesday, February 14th
You can always find suitable cards and gifts for every purpose and for every person in
"THE HOBBY SHOP"
97 BAKER STREET

Mayfair Gift & Sweet Shop
VALENTINES
Original—Sweet—Humorous
See Our New Greeting Cards Depicting the "Good Old Days"
Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1674

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Golden Dawn Chop Suey . . . 29c a box
(A Confection)
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL!
Select your Handwoven Bermuda Tweed Suit now—$35.00 and up
With Our Material in new Spring shades. We have on display a complete line of spring and summer samples in Monotone Tweeds, Plaids, Checks and Pastels for Southern Wear.

D. BOOKHALTER
Tailor and Furrier
700 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-6355

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Mrs. E. G. Bones Employment Agency
Formerly of Montclair
Prompt and courteous service rendered for 33 years. First class domestic help of all nationalities.
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge Tel. 2-5544

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church Street Montclair 2-9818

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits, Coats, Tailored Dresses. Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing, Remodeling, Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M-3-1242

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

A General Insurance Service
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Mont. 2-4933
Office 84 Washington St., Hoboken
TEL. HOB. 3-2020—2021

SAVE
"The Sun Dried Laundry Way"
20%
CASH and CARRY
324 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1092

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL.
Try Our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
EASTER SPECIALS
16 Main Street West Orange
OR 3-7948

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SOLAR FUEL OIL CO.
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.
Phone Pas. 3-0800, Paterson WX 2090

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SNOW AND FREEZING WEATHER GIVE NEW IMPETUS TO THE BIG BOOM IN EQUIPMENT FOR WINTER SPORTS
TEPPER'S
A Safe Place to Shop
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
301 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you news as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

ELITE FROCKS
All That the Name Implies
DAYTIME DATETIME FORMALS
Prices within your budget
Phone PL. 6-1772 112 Watchung Ave.

RED BANK

ALICE MING CORSET SHOP
Girdles, Girdleieres, Slips, Underwear, Hosiery
36 Broad St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Telephone 760

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

RIDGEWOOD

PACKARD
for the finest in new cars and for greater values in used cars.
T. B. McGUIRE Inc.
51 CHESTNUT STREET
Ridgewood, N. J.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St., Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

RUTHERFORD

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

Buy America's Finest WEARING APPAREL *for Men and Boys at*
WERNER'S
5-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SPRINGFIELD

Morris Ave. Motor Car Co., Inc.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
DEALERS
General Automobile Repair Service
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
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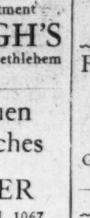

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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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20% discount on all items in our Furniture Department
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February Furniture Sale — Bargains in Furniture for every room

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An Early Reminder: Why Not Say It With Flowers on February 14?
"TO MY VALENTINE"
or
"BE MY VALENTINE"
Stanley R. Lingle, *Florist*
933 N. 3rd St. Phone 23136

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A Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
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Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor . . . . . 3¢ per sq. ft.
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Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

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A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

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Our Big Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE
Is On in All Departments
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ST. LAWRENCE MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Save 10% to 50%
February Furniture Sale
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Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

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Always Busy
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
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The Market for Good Things to Eat

SWARTHMORE

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MARTEL'S MARKET
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A Full Floor of Toys
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
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Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

VOGEL'S *flowers*
West Garrett Road, Upper Darby
17th and Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telegraphed and Delivered Everywhere
BLVD. 45

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
BLVD. 114
Latest Methods of Permanent Waving. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Garrett Rd.

MINERVA SHOP
Dresses and Millinery
7021 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
BLVD. 4498 OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY
Clifton Heights

PAUL D. FORCE
Interior and Exterior Painting
Estimates Submitted
58 Walnut St., Clifton Heights
MADISON 1951

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Pedestrian Customs

Appropriately enough, just when we seemed cast for the role of Robinson Crusoe on an island between two streams of traffic in Oxford Street the other day, we met our man Friday. And Man Friday, or Herr Freitag, who turned out to be a visitor from Germany, had a number of interesting comments to make about Oxford Street island life.

At the moment of meeting, a Scotland Yard loudspeaker car had pulled up at a near-by side turn-

"I've been here since Thursday."

ing, and a loud and authoritative voice was firmly, but politely, telling pedestrians how to cross the road.

"Please use the pedestrian crossing. Step lively, there, please!" issued the commanding voice from the loudspeaker. And a handful of pedestrians used the pedestrian crossing and stepped lively. One or two others, however, appeared a little startled, and stood just where they were. While many more, apparently having been brought up to ignore comments made by strangers to whom they had not been introduced, continued on their way without paying much attention. On the sidewalk there gathered an interested crowd of kibitzers.

"They are not used to it, this ordering about?" Herr Freitag queried.

"No," we replied, "it is quite a new idea. The police are trying to educate the public as politely as possible."

"Ah!" he said. Adding, "Now if we did that in Germany the walkers would obey automatically. It is a very good idea, too. But then, we do not need it in Berlin, for jaywalkers can be fined on the spot by the police."

That is something worth knowing for any "innocent!" For those going to Scandinavia it might also be worth knowing that, Herr Freitag says, the northern countries are almost as strict on the matter of pedestrianism. For instance, in Copenhagen it is not permissible to take a short cut across a street; one must always go via an "island"; and, if there is a policeman about, via the policeman.

Eirish

A. G. L., of London, reports that when in Dublin recently he learned something about Eirish traffic laws. A point-duty policeman had strolled to the side of the road to chat to a friend, when a motorist, seeing no policeman in the middle of the crossroads, cut the corner as he turned. The point-duty policeman at once ran into the road and stopped the offender.

"As there was nobody there, I thought it would be all right," said the driver.

"But surely," replied the arm of the law, "ye know ye must drive round me, even whin I'm not there!"

Bright Idea

Shining lights of the point-duty police world at the moment, D. N. L. writes from Italy, are the traffic directors of Milan. To render their presence easily visible at night and in fog the men on duty are now equipped with belts and armlets studded with tiny electric lamps. These luminous policemen have been welcomed by the public, and it is anticipated that the experiment will be extended to other cities.

That Umbrella

On the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome it was reported in an English newspaper that "a fine rain fell, and people expressed disappointment that the traditional

Design for the key to popularity.

Roman sun would not be there to welcome him. They added, however, that he would certainly carry his umbrella."

A very consoling thought, too. So famous has that umbrella become that Mr. Chamberlain was requested to lend it to an Italian exhibition, a request he refused on the grounds that "it was not in good enough condition." Which was also probably the reason why Mr. Chamberlain carried a brand new umbrella on his Rome visit instead of the original Munich gamp.

We understand that there is no truth in the rumor that the British Master-Tailor's Association has requested the loan of some small part of General Göring's wardrobe.

J. A. M.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why February Has Only 28 Days?

February was introduced by Numa into the Roman calendar, about 700 years before the Christian Era, as the last month of the year. In the year 452 B. C. the decemvirs removed February from its place at the foot of the list and inserted it after January as the second instead of the twelfth month.

Before Julius Caesar devised the Julian calendar in the last half-century before the Christian Era, the Romans had a February of 23 or 28 days, and were by no means certain which.

Julius Caesar, as Pontifex Maximus, undertook to provide the Ro-

mans with a calendar that would be permanent and intelligible. He abandoned the old idea of dividing the year into lunar months, established the present civil year of 365 days, and provided that each fourth year should be a leap year.

February, under the Julian rule, had 29 days in ordinary years and 30 days in leap years. Also, Julius Caesar renamed the fifth month, previously known as Quinctilis, as "July" in his own honor.

In naming a month after himself, Julius Caesar chose the month in which he was born. Augustus Caesar decided that he also should have a month named after him. Augustus was born in September, but he chose to give his name to the previous month because "the said month is, and has been, most fortunate to this [Roman] empire."

However, July had 31 days, while the month chosen by Augustus had but 30. Augustus Caesar was of no mind to have the month that bore his name contain fewer days than the one named for Julius Caesar, so he took a day from February and gave it to August, an arrangement which persists to this day.

W. P. Keasbey

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Land of Goshen

When Joseph, after his rise to fame in Egypt, sent for his father Jacob, and for his brothers and their families, he arranged that they should "dwell in the land of Goshen"; and there, he said, "thou shalt be near unto me" (Gen. 45:10).

The land of Goshen seems to have been situated within the delta of the Nile and in the eastern part of that section of Egypt (cf. New Standard Bible Dictionary: p. 308). It is implied that Goshen was particularly suited for the raising of the flocks and herds possessed by Joseph's relations (Gen. 45:10; 46: 32-34); and we are informed that "in the country of Goshen" Israel "grew, and multiplied exceedingly" (Gen. 47:27).

After the passing of their powerful relative and patron, Joseph, their increasingly large numbers came to be regarded as a direct menace to the authority of the native Egyptian rulers, and so began the oppression of the Israelites, which eventually led to the Exodus.

Daily Anecdote

Gladstone's Story

One of the greatest of English statesmen was William Gladstone. Long threatened with blindness, Mr. Gladstone was never known to lose his sense of humor. He had a large stock of stories and anecdotes he enjoyed relating to his friends. One of his favorites was a story which stressed the wide scope of the American sense of the humorous:

A Bostonian was talking to a good friend and saying that the correspondence of his firm was so heavy that his expenditures for ink alone were $5,000.

"That's nothing," answered the friend, " last year we stopped dotting our i's and saved $10,000 by that simple action."

Not the Quantity

It is not the reading of many books which is necessary to make a man wise or good, but the well reading of a few, could he be sure to have the best.—Richard Baxter.

The Wrong Nail

Monitor Camera Club from James A. Eden, Leeds, Eng.

"Here We Come!"

Monitor Camera Club from Harry Wolf, Detroit

In Lighter Vein

Modern Arithmetic

Teacher: "If a farmer sells five bales of cotton at $60 a bale, what will he get?"

Pupil: "A used car."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Same Thing

"So you're engaged?"

"Yes, but I took my time about accepting him."

"You mean you waited until he actually proposed?"—London Evening News.

Looking Ahead

"Well, you're an honest lad! But the pound I lost in the office was a note and not silver."

"I know, sir; but the last time I found a note, the gentleman didn't have any change."—London Daily Herald.

Thoughtful

While working on a log drive, a lumberman fell into the water. At last, dizzy and nearly exhausted, he managed to grasp a big log and hold onto it. The current was so strong and swift that it swept his body under the log until his feet stuck out on the other side.

Just as a comrade, who had run to his assistance, grabbed him by the shoulders, he caught sight of his own feet protruding on the other side of the log.

"I can hold on a bit longer," he gasped. "Save the fellow who's in head first."—Advance.

Bequest

"Did you say you wanted your egg turned over, Sir?"

"Yeah, to the Museum of Natural History!"

He Wouldn't Stand for It

Man (leaving tramcar): "This car service is abominable, always overcrowded."

Conductor: "You had a seat, hadn't you?"

Man: "Yes, but my wife had to stand up all the way."—Glasgow Citizen.

City Life

New Tenant: "This is a dark flat. How can I tell when it's morning?"

Old Tenant: "When the man downstairs turns off his radio."

"Suppose I'm asleep?"

"You won't be. That's when the girl upstairs begins her morning singing practice!"

Quotation for Today

RIGHT doing is an uncommonly happy way of living.

—SIR HENRY JONES

Signposts along the King's Highway

Yet the number of the children of Israel shall be as the sand of the sea, which cannot be measured nor numbered; and it shall come to pass, that in the place where it was said unto them, Ye are not my people, there it shall be said unto them, Ye are the sons of the living God.
—HOSEA 1:10.

Odds and Ends

Benches, Plus

The largest municipal park in the United States is the South Mountain Park in Phoenix, Arizona, consisting of more than 14,000 acres.

Lapis Lazuli (Blue Stone)

The expensive and much sought genuine Lapis Lazuli is known in trade as "Russian Lapis," although it does not always come from Russia.

Free Showers

When umbrellas were first introduced in France, thousands of peasants objected to them on the grounds that "God sends the rain and expects us to be wet by it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Thanking the Unseen and Unknown'

Kansas City, Mo.

In this age of service we are receivers of much from those who are unseen and very often unknown: the line of service people—the milk man who daily, winter and summer, in sunshine or snow, delivers the milk even before one gets up; the paper boy who makes it possible to keep up with the days' happenings at the breakfast table; the postman bringing messages of friendship; the laundry man, taking a disorderly mass of clothes and returning them in orderly packages.

Contemplating this, a woman decided to stop taking for granted so many services. Shortly thereafter, she placed a note of appreciation under the empty milk bottle, a letter in the mailbox addressed "To the Post Man," called the route man of the newspaper telling him how the delivery boy was thoughtful enough to tuck the paper into a place where it was safe from snow and rain, etc., etc.

What joy it gave her a few days later to see the postman fairly bounding across the yard under heavy packages, but with an expression on his face which plainly said, "Someone said 'Thank you'"!

Brevities

Detroit News: Fairy story—"Once upon a time a family moved and its belongings, when piled on the sidewalk, looked very costly and attractive."

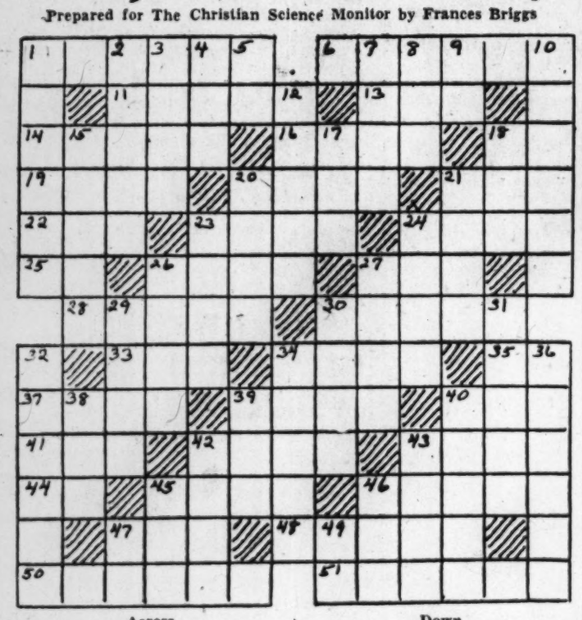
St. Louis Star-Times: We wish each person who uses the word "ideology" had to stand on one foot till he could give a clear definition of it.

Punch ©: At a recent trade convention a manufacturer of raincoats confessed that he found it hard to keep his products in the public eye. He should try making umbrellas.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: According to Dr. Isador Lubin, economist, the eight years' depression has cost us $133,000,000,000. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall when anybody ever had so little fun for so much money.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Is the lehua a wreath, mantle, or flower?
6—What are Eskimo canoes?
11—One of what rank would be addressed as "Lord" in Great Britain?
13—Who was one of sons of Bani?
14—What is Massenet's "Le Cid?"
16—What grain crop was cultivated before Christian Era?
18—What command would quiet a noisy person?
19—Wild what is State flower of New York?
20—What ship was used in quest of Golden Fleece?
21—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
22—What is second largest island of British Isles (abbr.)?
23—Who was a famous Italian actress?
24—Of what Roman philosopher did Addison write?
25—Book of Titus is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
26—What is first name of a Charlotte Bronte heroine?
27—What is an outline of the earth's surface?
28—What article of apparel worn by Nessus is mentioned in "Anthony and Cleopatra"?
30—Who would sing part of Lodovico in Verdi's "Othello"?
33—What European deer is like moose of North America?
34—"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be" what?
35—Found (abbr.).
37—Describe men whom Bacon referred to as having empty heads?
39—How would you describe something gilded?
40—What is a vehicle adapted to rails of a railroad?
41—What is the edge of an object?
42—"United we stand, divided we" what?
43—What name is given to two lakes of Irish Free State?
44—Within.
45—Who plays the part of Hopalong Cassidy in films?
46—What is one's calling?
47—What is nineteenth letter of Greek alphabet?
48—What was first name of Markham, the poet?
50—Who is hero of a Sinclair Lewis tale?
51—How is Nebo's mountain described in Cecil Alexander's poem?

Down

1—What Florentine coin was noted for the purity of its gold?
2—How would you describe someone very corpulent?
3—Waycross, Georgia, is in what county?
4—What is an epoch?
5—What is the name of an artificial language?
7—What term indicates a short play, originally with Biblical characters?
8—Was New Jersey one of original thirteen colonies?
9—What is symbol for aluminum?
10—What did Ralph Hartsook teach in the Edward Eggleston Tale?
12—Would you find Tyr in Roman, Greek, or Norse mythology?
15—In curling, what is an opening between two stones (pl.)?
17—What suffix indicates a place of abode?
18—Who was oldest of all Egyptian gods?
20—What relative was made subject of a James Whitcomb Riley poem?
21—In roofing, what is distance one course of shingle extends over second one below (pl.)?
23—How is continent of Africa often described?
24—What is a box and its contents?
26—Who accompanied Jack in quest for water?
27—Would a gayyou have a mast, feet, or twig?
29—What is apparatus by which a ship is steered?
30—The pitta has fins, buds of a bill—which?
31—What island is off southeastern coast of Sweden?
33—What is the cord of a musical instrument?
34—Who wrote "Lady Windemere's Fan"?
36—How would you describe someone full of life?
38—What river flows from Jura Mountains to the Rhone?
39—"Downcast" is an antonym for what?
40—Who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage"?
42—Of how many Georges did Thackery write?
43—Poets refer to Ireland as what?
45—What is the stick used in baseball?
46—There are how many sides to every question?
47—Symbol for thoron is what?
49—Deciliter (abbr.)

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

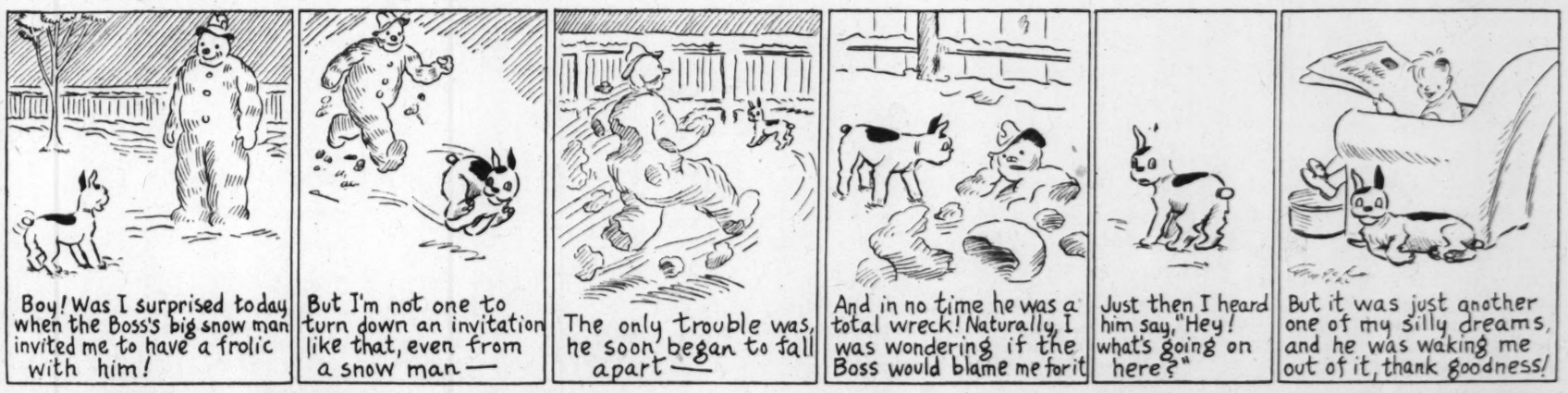
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Stiff Proposition*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO—TUBBY? —I CAN'T COME TO REHEARSAL TODAY...
WHY?
BECAUSE I WASHED MY COSTUME OUT YESTERDAY AND HUNG IT ON THE PORCH TO DRY....
WELL?
WELL, IT GOT COLD DURING THE NIGHT, SEE... ??
AND I'VE GOT IT STANDING OVER HERE IN THE CORNER WAITING FOR IT TO THAW OUT!

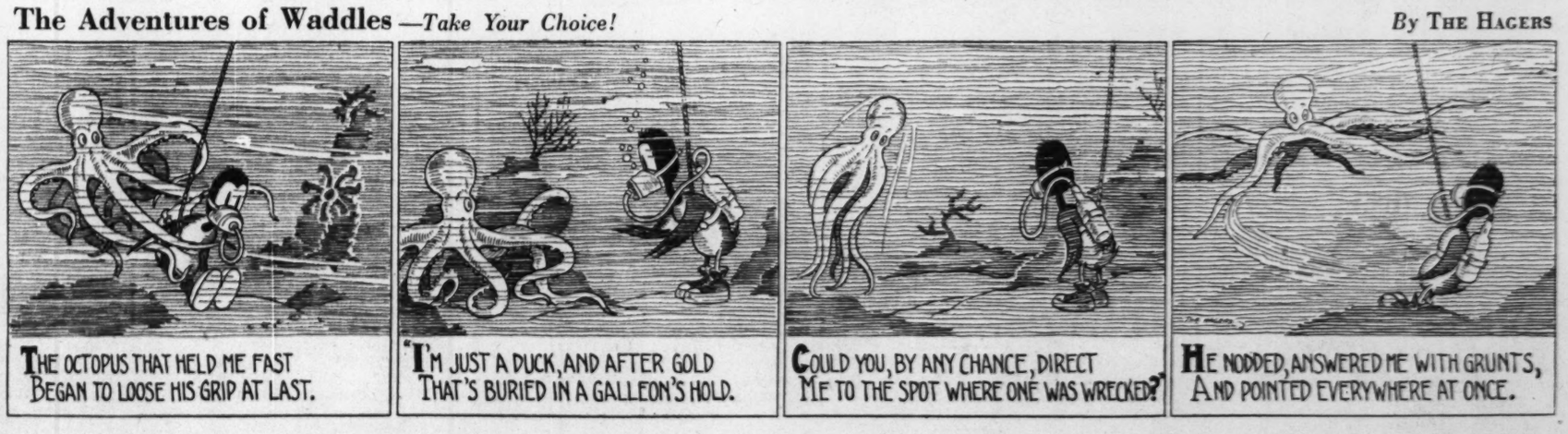
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Crash! Bang!*

By CARMACK


Boy! Was I surprised today when the Boss's big snow man invited me to have a frolic with him!
But I'm not one to turn down an invitation like that, even from a snow man—
The only trouble was, he soon began to fall apart—
And in no time he was a total wreck! Naturally, I was wondering if the Boss would blame me for it
Just then I heard him say, "Hey! what's going on here?"
But it was just another one of my silly dreams, and he was waking me out of it, thank goodness!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Take Your Choice!*

By THE HAGERS


THE OCTOPUS THAT HELD ME FAST BEGAN TO LOOSE HIS GRIP AT LAST.
"I'M JUST A DUCK, AND AFTER GOLD THAT'S BURIED IN A GALLEON'S HOLD.
COULD YOU, BY ANY CHANCE, DIRECT ME TO THE SPOT WHERE ONE WAS WRECKED?"
HE NODDED, ANSWERED ME WITH GRUNTS, AND POINTED EVERYWHERE AT ONCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Frontiers

WHEN Earl Baldwin said that Britain's frontier was on the Rhine he started something. President Roosevelt has now located America's frontier in France. At least that is the report which comes from the meeting where he disclosed to the Senate Military Affairs Committee his reasons for desiring to support Britain and France with every means available to the United States short of war. This concept of frontiers is also involved in Prime Minister Chamberlain's demand for "concrete evidence" of peaceful intentions, such as a willingness to limit arms, in the totalitarian states.

The idea that defense begins far from home is much older than the airplane. Britain followed it even before British troops fought at Blenheim and Waterloo; the United States recognized it in the Monroe Doctrine and again in the World War. The distance at which a country may wish to locate its first line of defense depends somewhat on economic interests. But more decisive is the sense of fear which today is reaching very far afield. It was the vigorous expansive policies of National Socialist Germany which largely impelled Earl Baldwin's remark in 1934 and now evokes Mr. Chamberlain's demand for something more than words to relieve the "anxiety of Europe." The same impulse lies behind Mr. Roosevelt's words and the new arms program prepared since Munich.

Of course the airplane, that big bertha that can shoot thousands of miles, is the primary new element in extending the frontiers of fear. When peoples live under the knowledge that their homes may be bombed without warning or formal declaration of war, they naturally wish to begin their defense as far away as possible. And of course if frontiers are conceived in such terms they are bound to overlap. If American defense begins in France and China, some European and Asiatic countries may feel that their defense begins in America. If Britain's frontier is on the Rhine, is Germany's on the Humber and the Marne?

In the world we have today peoples instinctively place them so. They are like families living with eighteen-inch guns pointing in each other's dining-room windows. We should not jump to the conclusion that the guns are going off tomorrow. Nor can we ask any single nation to pull back its weapon. It is possible, for instance, that the frank extension of America's diplomatic frontier to Europe will have a pacifying effect. It may redress a world balance of power and prevent a war which the United States might be unable to keep out of. This should be considered in any discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's position or of the new arms program.

But if fear drives nations to stick guns in their neighbors' windows—and big long-range bombers are just that—it is vitally necessary that they summon to muzzle those guns every remaining resource of calmness and active good will. Tossing about words of hatred and scorn is like tossing firebrands. Armed appeasement is possible to maintain, but only if genuine appeasement keeps pace with the arming which has increased by 400 per cent in the last five years.

Let us recognize that frontiers have been extended. Let us realize that a strong frontier may be a protection rather than an invitation to war. But above all let us perceive that where frontiers so overlap they must be frontiers of friendship rather than of fear. Fear has been growing in the world. There is today an obligation the world has never known for every individual to control his own fear and avoid increasing that of others. Only a positive extension of understanding and friendship will suffice.

Atlantis Rules the Waves

GREAT BRITAIN, according to Prof. Vittorio Calestani, the Italian naturalist, is none other than the fabled Atlantis, the lost island of which Plato wrote on more than one occasion. If Professor Calestani is right, the search of men through many ages is at last ended, and their prehistoric legends confirmed.

Atlantis is said to have been a renowned kingdom 9,000 years before the birth of the Greek philosopher Solon, and the question of its existence was seriously debated even as late as the eighteenth century. Montaigne, Buffon, and Voltaire all gave the matter their sharpest attention.

The proofs which Professor Calestani advances are highly ingenious: Atlantis had a giant temple of Poseidon; that must be Stonehenge. The island was governed by philosophers — an obvious reference to the Druids, of course. It was flat, and surrounded by mountains—well, the Welsh mountains border the central plain of England. The fact that Atlantis is reputed to have sunk beneath the waves might be thought to introduce a difficulty, but Professor Calestani lightly brushes it aside. After all, he reflects, this part of the story was probably an exaggeration. An exaggeration, one may add, which is only greater than that which assumes Britain itself will soon sink out of sight.

Boston's City Council

OVERRIDING by the City Council of the Mayor's dog-track veto in the face of strong public opposition, and the Finance Commission's charge that four Councilors tried to determine how much they could get for votes in throwing taxi stands open to competition, emphasizes the need for drastic Council reforms. One of its own members has characterized the Council as a "powerless group that can be bought for a constable's position." Another has summed up the average yearly duties of a Councilor as: "Fixing about ten traffic tickets a week; demanding and receiving about one hundred jobs a year for constituents; tossing a few city contracts to friends."

Much of the difficulty lies in the present system of electing Councilors by wards, for it encourages members to vote for each other's projects in order to obtain votes for their own.

Such log-rolling places an unwarranted burden on the taxpayer. This is certainly one reason why the tax rate has nearly doubled since 1924, when Boston stopped electing its Councilors at large. Another fault lies in the unwieldy size of the Council, with its twenty-two members. But perhaps most serious of all is the fact that many competent men are discouraged from running for the Council because they feel the present voting system militates against candidates who refuse to align themselves with machine politics.

Some of these faults doubtless could be eliminated by adopting the Proportional Representation method of choosing a Council. It would provide elections at large, reduce the number of members to nine; and its preferential system of balloting and simplified system for nominations foil the standard devices of the political bosses. Thus it attracts a higher type of candidate.

At this time, when the Council is the subject of much public dissatisfaction, it is encouraging to know that a committee has been formed and a campaign projected to bring Boston this type of Council.

Defense of Liberties

AN INTERESTING incident to the recent United States Circuit Court decision upsetting Mayor Frank Hague's restrictions on free speech in Jersey City was the fact that one of the briefs supporting the C. I. O. case against Mr. Hague was filed by the Bill of Rights Committee of the American Bar Association.

This is one of the first conspicuous examples of the activity of the Committee formed last year to defend rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it is important as an evidence that the Committee is as concerned with those immunities cherished by labor and by liberals as it is with the protection of property against confiscation and of business against undue regulation.

Similar committees have been set up by bar associations of several States and cities and by the National Lawyers Guild. They are to be congratulated on their program. The work will be the more effective the more clearly they prove they are interested in defending the whole Bill of Rights and not just certain portions of it.

Reading Between the Sheets

THE man of whom Longfellow wrote: "Night after night, He sat and bleared his eyes with books," has advanced with the times. Nowanights he takes his reading easier. He doesn't blear his eyes: he pushes an electric button. He doesn't sit; he lies down in that perfect composure conducive to getting all there is to be got out of a book, including a good night's sleep.

One no longer needs a determined character, or a fireman's courage, to undertake an evening in bed with a book. No longer does the oil lamp stand impishly empty just as you finish your jiu-jitsu match with the pillows and prepare to settle down in their conquered comforts. Nor need you risk falling asleep with a candle near the counterpane, an experience which may have prompted Stevenson to declare that "To pass from hearing great literature to reading it is to take a dangerous step."

Aladdin's lamp had to be rubbed, but your modern reader-abed summons his Djinn with a finger's touch on a switch and all the adventures of one thousand and one nights, all the knowledge that darker ages left half-hidden between covers, all the beauty that needed only light and more light to keep it glowing—these can be purchased by kilowatt hour.

Of course, there are people who entertain fallacies about there being better places to read than in bed. Wasn't it Earl Baldwin of Bewdley—when he was Stanley Baldwin—who preferred among all places, the fur hearthrug? His mistake can only be accounted for by the probability he had taken too much to heart Napoleon's dictum about an army marching on its stomach, and thought a statesman also might better advance that way. But as he became even wiser than to stay in office, Earl Baldwin doubtless also learned to take his books to bed like the rest of us, snap a switch, forget the headlines about Europe, and thank his habit of reading by the fireside in other days for the fact that he has time or inclination to read abed in these.

Journalistic Era

Book News of the Day

MOST people know Valentine Williams in his second incarnation, as novelist and writer of mystery stories. But before he began to "depict life as I wanted it to be," his task was that of recording "life as it is" for Reuters and for Northcliffe—spanning a journalistic era from the Kaiserreich through the World War.

WORLD OF ACTION (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) is the memory, the diary and the notebook of those newspaper years, crammed into a mere 420 pages. The people he met, the incidents he saw—these always stand in the foreground. Mr. Williams himself remains the raconteur—a refreshing return to a custom neglected in so many current autobiographies of newspapermen.

* * *

By his fidelity to another too-long-discarded custom, Mr. Williams outflanks some of the moderns. He writes a decent book. Sordid facts have no particular interest for him. And even in depicting the weaknesses of the social structure of pre-war Germany, he mixes tolerance and compassion with his black ink.

Sometimes, with personalities, the pen is quicker than the eye. Franklin D. Roosevelt "has charm, he has diplomacy, he has tact. But he likes to be boss." Mr. Williams found Henry Ford "lacking in personality." But he discerned in Sir Norman Angell a man "a decade ahead of contemporary thought." And in Northcliffe he came to know "a supremely great newspaperman" yet one who always followed rather than led public opinion.

* * *

Indeed, what is achieved is a series of anecdotes, of thumb-nail sketches, told with the verve of good reporting rather than with preoccupation in any possible historical significance. On the latter score, perhaps Mr. Williams' major contribution is the evidence he presents that Bethmann-Hollweg's references to Belgium in 1914 were made in German and that the apt "scrap of paper" phrase was really coined in translation by Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador to Berlin. The British Foreign Office has contended that Bethmann-Hollweg spoke in English. The point remains at issue.

In his peroration, Mr. Williams refuses to despair of the world. He abhors this mechanistic age. He sees some progress in international idealism, despite the failure of the League in its present form and the rise of the dictators. And he perceives the natural strengthening of Anglo-American understanding as a compelling influence toward sanity and peace.

Gx.

Mirror of World Opinion

The "Good Old Days"

(The following quotations were taken from "When the Merry-Go-Round Breaks Down," by Wilfred J. Funk, as reprinted in the *New York Post*.)

The country is suffering from a lack of confidence caused by uncertainty as to the financial and economic policy of the present Administration. All that is needed is a restoration of confidence.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal*, June 26, 1893.

For six years our country has been the theater of experiments unprecedented in their character and extremely disastrous in their results.—*Connecticut Courant (Hartford)*, August 5, 1837.

The financial disturbance has been brought about by the trade-unionists.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, December 29, 1873.

It seems almost incredible that at a time troubled financially, as is the present one, workingmen should, in opposition to their own best interests, inaugurate strikes.—*Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colo.)*, November 13, 1873.

The Government should leave the regulation of business to business men and to the laws of business.—*New York Sun*, September 23, 1873.

Where, in the history of nations, has there been such fearful strides of power? Where is the Chief of a Republic, where, we might ask, the monarch who has gone beyond (the President) in the abuse of trust? The Constitution has been trampled upon as dust.—*New York Daily Express*, February 22, 1837.

(This) Administration is but a continued series of Strange Events. The infringements upon the Constitution—nominating a successor—the Executive intermeddling with our national and State elections—Derangement of the currency—Executive usurpation—a violation of public faith—loss of confidence—enormous increase of our public expenditures.—*New York Daily Express*, February 25, 1837.

No President ever assumed the high office amid stronger demonstrations of popular approval—and no one was ever, within so short a time, so emphatically condemned.—*Colorado Sun (Denver)*, February 1, 1894.

President Roosevelt's continued warring against corporate interests has unsettled public confidence.—*New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser*, November 12, 1908 (quoting William G. Sumner of Yale).

The Lightning Rod

"Jingo!"

GEORGE put down the telephone. "Aunt Emily," he said, "is getting up a—"

"Not a bazaar?" broke in Bill, with alarm in his voice.

"A concert in the village," finished George. He cleared his throat. "She wants us to provide a turn. Have either of you got any parlor tricks?"

"No," we said firmly in chorus.

"H'm," said George. "Well, I—"

"I know," interrupted Bill. "You can sing: 'Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?' I've heard you." He nodded gloomily. "Yes, that'ld give 'em a turn."

"Dog!" exclaimed George. "That's the very thing—I'll borrow Pilbury's dog."

"Eh?"

"He's got a jolly clever Scotch terrier. It can answer questions, and count, by barking. You stand near it, and waggle a finger when you want it to bark. Like this. I think, if you were half-turned to the audience, so they couldn't see what you were doing, it'd go over big."

George clung firmly to his idea; and during the next fortnight spent several hours at Pilbury's flat working up the act. Neither Bill nor I were admitted to these rehearsals, and George was extremely shy of mentioning them; so that we knew practically nothing of what to expect from him, when we arrived at the Whuffington village hall on the night of the concert.

As soon as we entered the rather crowded dressing-room, George's aunt, Lady Whuffington, bore down on us; and at the same time Jingo, the dog, who had been following sedately at George's heels, gave a sudden pleased whine. He, too, had discovered a friend, another Scotsman, and, before we could intervene, the two dogs were romping joyously among the feet of the party. George dived in, and eventually retrieved his charge, but afterwards he seemed a little anxious lest the dog should get too excited, and decided that he would go and sit with it in the car.

* * *

At the right time I went to fetch him; and five minutes later Bill and I watched from the wings as he made his entrance, followed by a perfectly self-possessed Jingo.

After some quite passable patter, he came to his first question. "D'you like bones, Jingo?" he inquired casually, half-turning to the dog.

Jingo looked bored. George appeared surprised. He repeated the question. Jingo scratched an ear abstractedly. George began to get hot and bothered. He made a firmer demand. Jingo quietly lay down. Suddenly I heard Bill give a gasp.

"He's got the wrong dog!" he ejaculated—and left me.

It took a moment for his remark to sink in. Then I looked back, fascinated, at the stage. Poor, poor George. He was doing his best, addressing a solemn remonstrance to Jingo, and the audience were laughing—but it couldn't go on. At last, to my intense relief, Bill turned up again, with a dog in his arms.

"Got him at once," he panted in a whisper, putting the animal on the ground. "How can we get him on? I think—"

I never knew what he thought; for at that instant his dog caught sight of the other, wrenched himself from Bill's grasp, and leaped gleefully on the stage.

The next thirty seconds were terrific. The dogs careered round wildly; George looked on like a man in a dream; and the audience roared and roared again.

Bill clutched his hair. "Now I don't know which is which," he groaned.

Neither, obviously, did George.

"Jingo!" he shouted; but even as he uttered the word, the dogs fled by us to the dressing-room. Bill dashed off in pursuit.

It was then that George showed his iron nerve. He walked over to the pianist, who sat close to where I stood.

"Can you play 'Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?'?" he muttered.

The pianist shook her head. "Can you hum it?" she asked.

George set his jaw, leaned toward her, and gave vent to a melancholy drone. But, finally, she nodded; and he strode back to the center of the stage. Simultaneously, Bill reached me once more, clutching a dog.

"Hope to goodness it's the right one," he breathed.

"Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" announced George.

The hall rang with renewed laughter—and then Bill had an inspiration. He put down the dog. "Jingo!" he exclaimed sternly—and waggled his finger, as he had once seen George do.

It worked. Jingo barked. The laughter reached its climax.

"Call him, George," prompted Bill.

"Jingo!" said George.

Jingo obeyed placidly—and, what is more, proceeded to answer questions without a falter.

* * *

"Well," commented Bill, as soon as George had come off—to a storm of applause. "Fancy taking on the wrong dog!"

George eyed him in mild surprise. "Surely you know that was part of the act—I didn't give him the signal at first." He looked hard at Bill. "Were you responsible for the other dog?" Bill nodded. George threw out his chest: "Never mind, old man—it was a riot!"

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Wide Horizon

Armaments versus Social Reform

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

MORE than at any other time in history, civilization today demands rapid social adjustments, because the mechanism, the external conditions, of living are changing so quickly. England in the second half of the nineteenth century was comparatively peaceful, because the process of social reform was continuous and kept pace with the changing social consciousness of the people. The broadening of the suffrage, the extension of education to the masses, the drastic reform of factory law and the reformation of the sanitary system were among dozens of major measures which went far in adjusting life to its new environment.

* * *

In the present century the pace of reform has quickened, taking shape in the institution of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance, public housing, slum clearance, and much else; but even this steady drive forward failed to keep up with the ever-growing demand for improved standards of living and greater benefits from the machines to which the workers are tied. The success of statesmanship today may be measured by the degree in which it satisfies the universal demand for social readjustment—a demand, which, being unsatisfied, lies at the root of much of the disturbance, national and international, of our time.

Yet the parallel growth of the war mentality is making it more than ever difficult to carry out due and over-due measures of social reform. Take the case of Britain. It is faced with a colossal expenditure on armaments unparalleled in time of peace—an expenditure to which at present no limit is set. When King George VI's Speech was recently read in Parliament the Government was not unreasonably congratulated on contriving to make room for measures dealing with the treatment of criminals, agriculture, public health, and many other matters. Fifty or sixty years ago, such a program of legislation would have been thought creditable for a single session of Parliament. But today it is far short of the crying need of the time.

* * *

The educational system requires drastic overhauling to keep children longer at school and to improve secondary and technical instruction. Hundreds of school buildings ought to be completely replaced. Then there are the grounds for the growing demand that certain pensions should be increased. The road system of Great Britain, which would be excellent if the traffic were what it was a dozen or fifteen years ago, is utterly inadequate to the transport requirements of today. It needs the early expenditure of hundreds of millions of pounds. Measures of a still larger character designed to improve the standard of living of the working classes ought to be receiving the first attention of the whole community.

Today many of these must be put aside because the energy of politicians and the revenues that can be raised by taxation are strained to the uttermost in preparations for defense. The very measures which would tend to make peace secure are postponed because peace is endangered.

It is a vicious circle. Until the thoughts of the nations can be cleared from notions of war, the social adaptations on which peace rests are delayed. Hence the supreme need in all countries of working to prevent legitimate preoccupations about defense from degenerating into mere bellicosity.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A League of Democratic Nations?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Which are the world's democracies? With their populations, and by my definition of democracy, they are as follows:

United States of America	144,000,000
British Commonwealth of Nations	72,000,000
Republic of France	42,000,000
Kingdom of Belgium	8,000,000
Kingdom of the Netherlands	8,000,000
Kingdom of Sweden	6,000,000
Kingdom of Denmark	4,000,000
Republic of Switzerland	4,000,000
Republic of Finland	3,000,000
Kingdom of Norway	3,000,000
Total	294,000,000

Besides these there are the so-called "Republics" of Latin America, but few, if any, of those are real democracies. Most of them, like Brazil, Cuba, and Peru, are by usual tests dictatorships; and it is the height of absurdity for the Administration to denounce Hitler and Mussolini and then rally to the support of Vargas, Batista, and Benavides!

The only possible way to stop the steady march of Fascist militarism is to form a League of Democratic Nations, to replace the premature and ill-advised League of Nations at Geneva: and the following outline shows how this may easily be done.

Since the total population of the world's democracies, as listed above, is nearly 300,000,000, let us create a Grand Council of Democratic Nations consisting of 300 members. Of these 300 let the United States furnish 130, and the Philippine Commonwealth 12. Let the British Commonwealth of Nations appoint 80 members of the Grand Council (56 from Great Britain, 10 from Canada, 6 from Australia, 3 each from Eire and South Africa, and 2 from New Zealand). Let France supply 42 members, Belgium and Holland 8 each, Sweden 6, Denmark and Switzerland 4 each, and Finland and Norway 3 each.

Let the delegates from the world's democracies assemble in Washington, D. C., to outline measures which should be adopted by the Grand Councils.

Seattle, Wash. B. L. MCCULLOUGH

Law of True Brotherhood

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy, being the application to human government of the law of true botherhood, the greatest need for a better democracy could best be met through a deeper and more practical recognition of God as Father and man as brother. Such a recognition would evidence itself in an honest ballot, cleansed courts, righteous judges, in allegiance to Principle before party, in non-political and humane assistance for the needy, and in intelligent education of the criminal and delinquent. It would establish a cooperative understanding between capital and labor, revealing their forever interdependence, and eliminating the suspicious rivalry for supremacy which so impedes production. A better democracy cries out for a cessation of hatred—industrial, racial, religious. "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us?" (Mal. 2:10). Genuine brotherhood means a better democracy, and a better democracy means a better world.

(MISS) MARY F. KINGSTON

Newark, N. J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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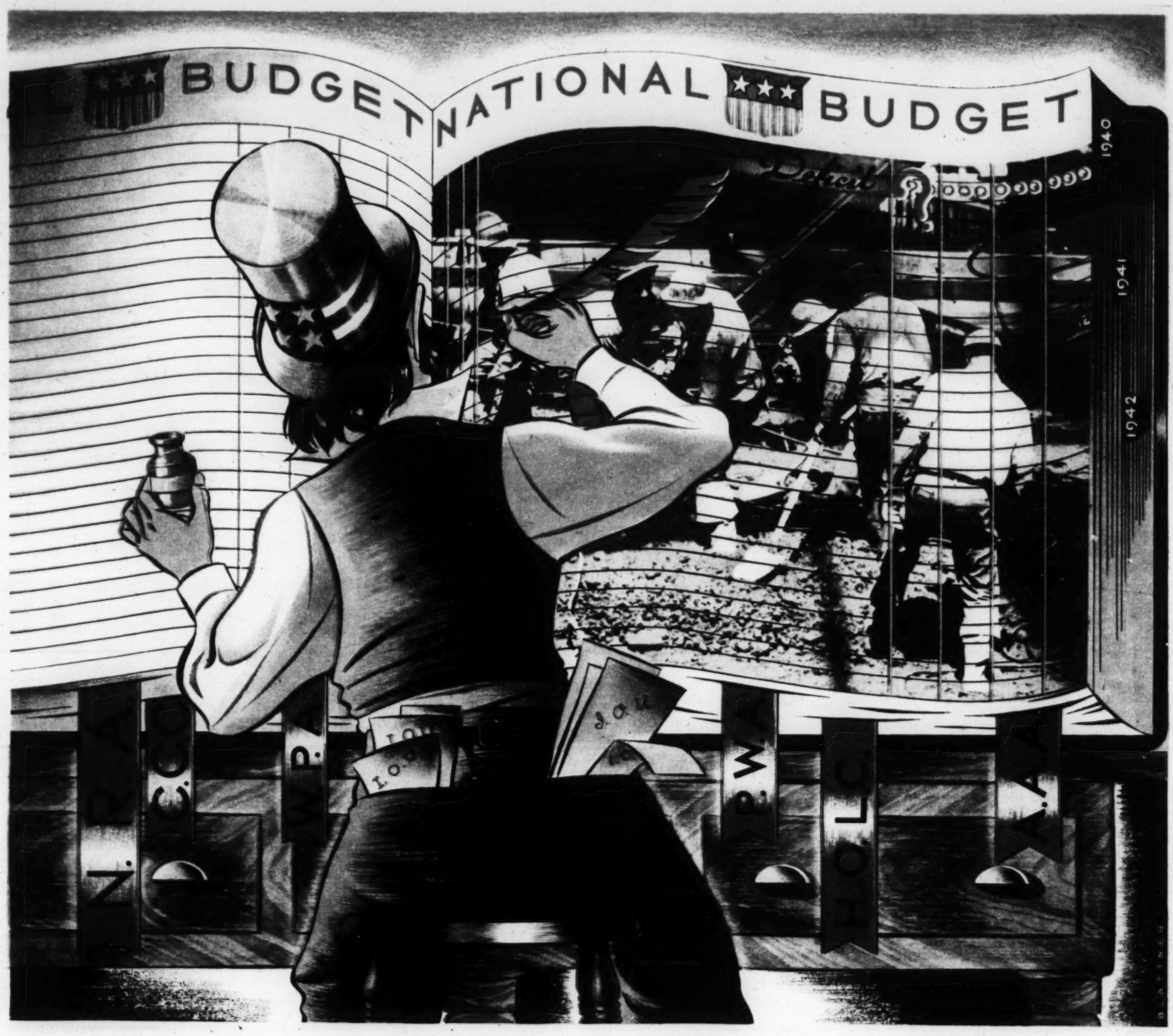


Budgeteering à la Mode

By H. B. Elliston

THE AVERAGE LAYMAN'S STANDARD of a national budget is, I suppose, very much like Micawber's. Micawber said, "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery." Thus the layman applies to national finances the standard of restraint and sobriety which an individual should exercise over his own finances.

* * *

This Spartan philosophy, as a matter of fact, animated the Administration as late as 1933. President Hoover left the White House with two deficits behind him. As an orthodox public servant, he was heartily ashamed of them. And, after the first deficit was disclosed, he sought to obtain more income by fresh taxation. But Congress was recalcitrant. The legislators balked at the task of asking the people to submit to further imposts out of individual incomes which in total had shriveled 40 per cent since 1929. There are times when a budget can be balanced only at the hazard of a social revolution, when the eggless goose of the taxpayer will squawk ominously when you try to subtract his feathers. This was such an occasion.

Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt, as candidate for the Presidency, took President Hoover severely to task for this fiscal insobriety. In those days he was a 100 per cent Micawber. He told the people that too often liberal governments are wrecked on the rocks of a loose fiscal policy. Accordingly, the 1932 platform of the Democratic Party to which Mr. Roosevelt subscribed called for a Federal budget "annually balanced." Without delay, President Roosevelt tried to put the pledge into effect when he got to the White House. In the message to Congress on March 10 he sought to "put the Government's house in order," a la Micawber. By that time the accumulated deficit had footed up to $5,000,000,000. This sum, according to the President, had "contributed to the recent collapse of our banking structure," "accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people," and "added to the ranks of the unemployed." President Roosevelt called for as much as 25 per cent cut in expenditures, and an obedient Congress approved the request.

Consistency, according to Emerson, is a hobgoblin of little minds. It is certainly a handicap to statesmen who are constantly faced with new conditions. By the end of 1933 business, which had revived up to midsummer by forward buying in anticipation of the NRA, had gone into a tailspin. President Roosevelt decided thereupon to junk his budget-balancing theory. And in the budget presented to Congress in January, 1934, he outlined a course of deficit financing which was breathtaking in its boldness.

* * *

The new philosophy to take the place of the old was the theory of a periodical instead of an annual balance. Its exponents acknowledge Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board as their leader. They endow government with a function which till then had been limited to economic treatises. They say that government spending should fill in the gap left by private spending in time of depression. This would make of government a "compensatory agency." There is, of course, an obverse side to this medal of compensation. In time of recovery (i. e., normal private

Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

UNBALANCED BUDGET, FAVORITE TARGET FOR CARTOONISTS' PENS

spending), the Government should restrict its spending, take in more revenue, and pay off the debt accumulated in the depression spending. The idea is thus to make Government big and dominant only when the economy is lying flat on its back.

Accordingly, the budget message of 1934 was tuned to this new fiscal theory. In calling for a drastic program of spending, to be covered by loans instead of taxes, the President said, "We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery, and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt." The President's critics charged that he had merely made a virtue out of his own necessities. It must be said that the record is in their favor. Pledge and performance failed to come together when the third year of recovery came to an end in June, 1936. There was no balanced budget. There was not even a balanced budget in sight, though the hope of one continued to be held out. In fact, the deficits will soon have jumped to five times the figure that Mr. Roosevelt referred to so critically in March, 1933.

Now the third of the President's fiscal metamorphoses has taken place. Last month President Roosevelt estimated the tenth Federal deficit in succession. What is more important, he did not even pay lip service to either the annual or the periodical balancing of the Federal budget. Apparently a new fiscal philosophy is in gestation in the Administration. The President begins tentatively to approach it in these words: "The public has been showing an increased interest in the adoption by the Government of a form of budget which would conform more nearly to the practice followed in commercial business." That is, deficits which are incurred for such purposes as public works should be entered upon the books as assets or investments. They shouldn't be paid off, but explained away.

* * *

The problem of what is and is not an asset is, of course, susceptible to different answers. The Government might think of an outstanding farm mortgage as an asset; I might think of it as a liability. Some of the WPA art projects, indeed, are monstrosities. But in all these matters the Government would be sole judge; and it is obvious that the object is to take off the public mind the curse of fiscal red ink, with the view to using the budget to new ends. The remainder of the President's message reveals these new ends. The social purpose of such bookkeeping changes would be that public spending out of loans should be used as a developer and maintainer of national income rather than merely as a starter in the recovery of national income. The budget in such circumstances would be an economy in itself.

Thus we have three separate theories of national budgeteering which in turn have animated President Roosevelt.

1. As a mere balance sheet of Government operations.

2. As a compensatory agency when the economy is run down.

3. As fulcrum and leader of the country's economic activity.

The first theory is inadequate, it seems to me, because it puts a government on a par with Micawber's individual. I suggest that the converse of Micawber's rule may be the truth when applied to a nation. Let us see. A nation in an economic emergency is the victim of a general falling off in private spending. And in these latter days a decline in private spending is likely to deteriorate throughout the entire system. The reason lies in the manner in which the country's wealth has become liquefied. Formerly, our possessions consisted of things which were either not easily marketed or which we had no desire to market. Now we keep our savings in bits of paper which are salable almost by telephone message. So that when Pan blows his dolorous flute an entire community is apt to "fly to cash." Result: general distress.

Nor can the Government be likened to a commercial organization, as President Roosevelt does. This was the fallacy underlying the reserve system in the Social Security Act. A reserve by an insurance firm is generally kept in Government obligations. But there are debts owed to the insurance company by outsiders. When the Government buys Government obligations, however, it is buying its own promissory notes! The fresh application of the argument is equally unfortunate, and is likely to be a boomerang. Not that there is anything at all unsound in treating as assets that part of the deficit created by self-liquidating works. But this might be the thin edge of the wedge of government as Leviathan, allowing for the transformation of government from service agency into master agency. And eventually that would pose a whole lot of questions for a democracy.

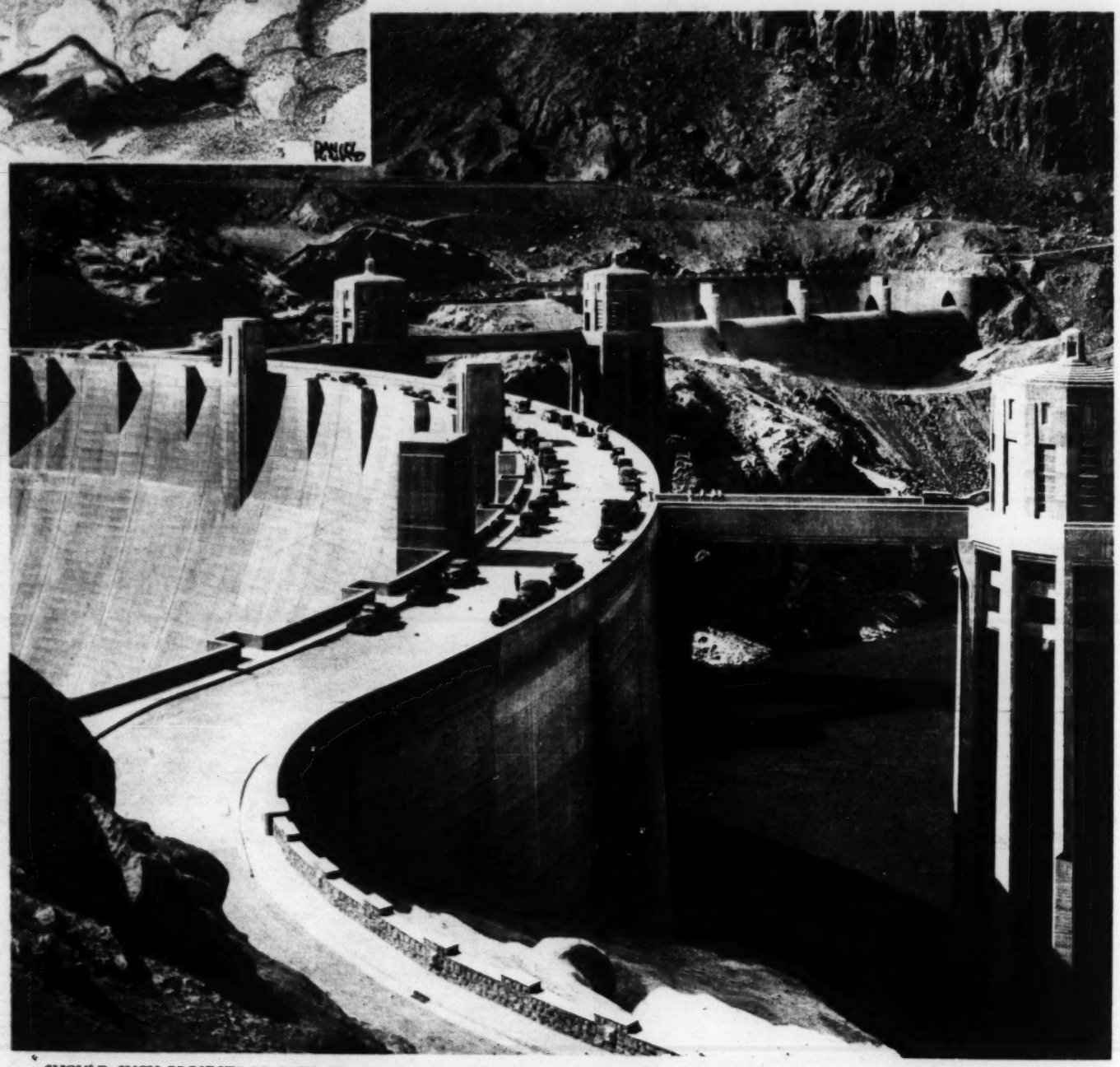
Even the economic side of the transformation, however, would raise its own questions. A commercial house, no matter how great, is subject to some safeguards. It has readier access to credit than an individual in time of stress. But it cannot live on credit indefinitely, as was shown during the depression, when many houses had to go into bankruptcy. But a government armed with a taxing and a money-creating power plus the new fiscal philosophy might simply end up by running the country. This is exactly the argument for the corporate state which, in the words of a wit, monopolizes recovery.

To me the second fiscal theory of a compensatory budget is the most appealing. The enormous hole created by modern declines in private spending (i. e., depressions) calls for Government intervention. For there is nothing sacrosanct about the calendar. Service is a higher ideal, and I conceive of government in these complex days as a service agency. This is not monopolistically New Deal doctrine. It was advocated by the last Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills. Mr. Mills thought that in time of deep depression budget balancing was not only "unwise, but impossible." Here there is an opportunity for government to make a virtue out of a necessity, by confident spending in times of depression. Thereby it might rally the confidence of a people all charging for the cash-teller's window.

* * *

The doctrine, I grant, is dangerous. Unassailable in social and economic theory, it might be disastrous in political practice. A government that forms the habit of public spending outside the budget is likely eventually to lose the confidence of the citizenry. And the habit will be demonstrated when a government has lost the will to balance the budget. Then, instead of promoting recovery, the Government might end up by promoting inflation. And inflation is a Utopia only for speculators. Politically, also, government would be corrupted by such a misuse of its fiscal authority. An unbridled power of the purse in the hands of an executive is the way in which to create tyranny. In the hands of a legislature, an undisciplined spending power would make the legislature a football among pressure groups. Signs of both dangers have not been wanting in the 10-year-old history of American deficit financing.

Thus the compensatory system of budgeteering must be surrounded by safeguards to be at all acceptable politically. The only conceivable safeguard is that there should be a legal proviso that budgets should be balanced periodically. Even with arbitrarily chosen periods, such a step would be better than no restraint at all. For the raids on the open-end budget which have been staged from time to time in the last six years are fast proving that democracies must strap themselves down as the only alternative to unbridled inflation. Why put oneself in fetters? it might be asked. Well, checks and balances were regarded as the route to a full national life in the earliest days of the Republic. They are still that today. For they are merely the extension of the self-discipline which is the foundation of individual character.



SHOULD SUCH PROJECTS BE ENTERED IN THE TREASURY BOOKS AS NATIONAL ASSETS?—Boulder Dam Is Typical of the Projects Some Economists Say Should Be Regarded as Offsets of the Deficit

What Divides American Labor?

While the Two Great Wings of Organized Labor Differ on Many Issues, the Obstacles in the Way of Ultimate Unity Are Not Regarded as Insurmountable

By Malcolm Keir

Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

AMERICAN ORGANIZED LABOR is divided by policies, jurisdiction over members, age, and personalities. Peace, seemingly never more remote, nevertheless may be near at hand.

The American Federation of Labor differs with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in respect to policies on the forms of unionism, in respect to the utility of organizing the unskilled, and in respect to activities in politics.

The A. F. of L. unions for years have had charters that gave them claims to much of the membership now rolling into the C. I. O. Every potential member lost by A. F. of L. unions represents a loss in income from dues; every industrial sphere won by the C. I. O. unions narrows the membership possibilities for the unions in the A. F. of L.; and the Federation unions may face a dreary future if the C. I. O. unions gain greater power.

For the most part the chief officers of the Federation are men whose ages might make them have a greater inclination for ease than for militancy. In general, the C. I. O. officials are somewhat younger than those of the Federation, and the youthfulness of the C. I. O. ranks was clearly shown by the prevailing youthfulness of the delegates to the C. I. O. constitutional convention in November, 1938. Scarcely any greater contrast can be found than in the ages of the secretaries of the two bodies; Frank Morrison of the Federation will be 80 years of age at his next birthday, while James B. Carey of the C. I. O. has yet to reach his twenty-seventh birthday. Part of the present division in labor is accounted by the normal differences in ideas between seniors and juniors.

The most bitter feeling between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.—and the highest barrier to peace—is the personal opposition of some officers of one body to those of the other. For example, it was Lewis holding the votes of the miners' union in 1924 who put William Green, then secretary of the miners' union, into the chair as president of the A. F. of L. Lately, Green has most vigorously supported the craft union viewpoint, in keeping with his office. By so doing he lost Lewis as a friend. When Lewis elevated Green to the presidency of the craft organization he crushed the hopes of one of the vice-presidents, a man who is said to have been confident of succeeding Samuel Gompers, the first president of the A. F. of L. Another executive of the A. F. of L. was knocked to the floor by one of the present executives of the C. I. O., the action being in full view of a convention of the A. F. of L. The emotions of men involved in such incidents now stand in the way of calm negotiations for peace.

The A. F. of L. leaders have little patience with a policy of organizing unskilled persons into industrial unions. On the other hand, this policy is the principal reason for the existence of the C. I. O. The A. F. of L. leaders think that all previous experience indicates that the career of the C. I. O. is bound to be brief.

After all, the A. F. of L. by sticking to a policy of craft unionism, has been able not only to maintain its own existence for 57 years but, in that time, has seen many rival mass organizations perish. First, in the late 1880's, the huge Knights of Labor collapsed; in the 1900's, certain Socialist unions quietly disappeared; the I. W. W. flared for a while and then faded away; certain Communist unions after a brief trial were abandoned. Moreover, during the World War, the A. F. of L. itself by strenuous effort unionized several hundred thousand semi-skilled persons, only to lose them as unionists when the emergency was over. To the A. F. of L. this history has the moral that the A. F. of L. should hold to the fundamentals that have maintained the union in the face of all rivals.

Indeed, this opinion became an A. F. of L. dogma and was the direct cause for the formation of the C. I. O. A group of men inside the A. F. of L., headed by Lewis, felt sure that skill, the basis for craft unionism, was being whittled away by modern production methods. At the same time muscular, unskilled work, in their experience, was being eliminated by machines. The result of these two tendencies was to create a single class of trained workers. For these an industrial union seemed more fitting than a craft union. But the officers of the A. F. of L. seemed to the Lewis group to be unaware of these changes.

Wide World

PART OF THE C. I. O.'s 4,000,000—General View of the First New York State Convention of the C. I. O.

Harris & Ewing

DAVID DUBINSKY, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LEFT, TALKING WITH WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Wide World

INSTITUTION AND LABOR LEADER, JOHN L. LEWIS—The C. I. O. Head Tells Senate Subcommittee That Labor Must Depend Upon Collective Bargaining, Not Profit Sharing

The proponents of industrial unionism saw unusual opportunities for action after 1932, when first the NRA, then the Transportation Acts, and finally the Wagner Act made collective bargaining a legal right. The proponents took full advantage of the new laws to push organization in their own union fields; and they prodded the A. F. of L. to sponsor similar action in all of its affiliates' fields. Two successive conventions of the A. F. of L. in 1934 and 1935 did endorse the principle of industrial unionism in the mass output industries; but the Executive Council seemed to the Lewis group to be lethargic in carrying out the resolutions.

Determined not to let the opportunity slip away, the officers of eight A. F. of L. unions in November, 1935, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization to do unofficially what the A. F. of L. seemed to this group to loiter in doing officially. To the A. F. of L. the creation of the C. I. O. appeared in the light of a subterfuge to get around an 18 to 7 adverse convention vote on industrial unionism, and also the C. I. O. appeared to violate the A. F. of L. policy against having two unions in the same field. Therefore the A. F. of L. first suspended and later expelled the principal unions involved in the C. I. O.

In the meantime, the C. I. O. went forward to add 30 new unions to the original eight so as to match giant unions against giant capital. Delegates from these 38 unions met at Pittsburgh on Nov. 14, 1938—within one day of 57 years after the A. F. of L. was founded in the same place as a union dual to the Knights of Labor—and adopted the constitution that formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The new independent body claimed a constituent membership somewhat larger than the A. F. of L.—both about 4,000,000.

The old and the new C. I. O. supported a policy of active participation in politics. Of course, ever since 1906, the A. F. of L. has been deep in politics. With its limited craft membership the only feasible political method for the A. F. of L. was the nonpartisan endorsement and voting "for friends and against enemies." On the contrary, the C. I. O., with a greater mass behind it, might conceivably set up a separate labor political party, although as yet that possibility has been kept in the background except for the American Labor Party in New York. Inasmuch as the A. F. of L. is rigidly against the formation of a labor political party, this policy is another cause of cleavage in the ranks of organized labor.

Jurisdiction over membership also keeps apart the two great unions. It was this factor that caused the breakdown in peace negotiations in 1937.

To understand the issue, take the case of the International Association of Machinists, founded in 1888, and now with an approximate membership of 130,000. The jurisdiction of this union besides ordinary machine shops might extend over everyone doing machine work in the railroad, automobile, textile, electric, aluminum industries, and any other which constructed machinery for its own use. Here is a potential membership and a potential dues income many times the present figures; claims too rich to lose lightly.

Put industrial unions in all the above industries and the Machinists Union at once loses most of its chances for growth. Indeed, if industrial unionism was pushed far enough it might make serious inroads on the Machinists' present membership and income. As with the Machinists so with all the other A. F. of L. craft unions.

The craft unions have insisted that if they admit the C. I. O. into affiliation with the A. F. of L. the craft claims for members must be satisfied. If the claims were wholly sustained the C. I. O. unions, in their turn, would be nearly

(Continued on page 15)

That Umbrella Touch

Sir James Jeans Arouses Musicians by Assertion That a Single Piano Key Hit by an Umbrella Evokes the Same Sound as One Struck Equally Hard by a Finger

By Janet Mabie

Courtesy of the Acoustic Laboratory of Dr. William Braid White

FINGER WAVE OR UMBRELLA WAVE—Above: The Sound Waves That Disclose Nature of "Piano Touch." Below: William Braid White and Rudolph Ganz, Concert Pianist, Experimenting

"WHEN SIR JAMES JEANS told an assembly of the English Music Teachers' Association that, 'so far as single notes are concerned, it does not matter whether he (the musician) strikes the key with the finger of a Paderewski or the end of an umbrella, so long as he strikes it with the requisite degree of force,' he uttered one of those curious natural-scientific statements of fact—half-truths in effect—that are so misleading to the general reader when stated by themselves, and that can only be made useful when regarded in their proper context."

Dr. William Braid White, acoustical expert, made this comment when shown a clipping of a cabled dispatch, reporting parts of Sir James' speech, and indicating something of the rumpus it had started among piano teachers and professional musicians who evidently take their note-striking much more seriously than they felt Sir James was inclined to. Dr. White holds a doctorate in music from the Chicago Musical College and is a member of the Institute of Musical Instrument Technology of Great Britain.

* * *

"A good deal of nonsense," he went on, "has been talked about the influence of the pianist's 'touch' upon the tones he evokes from the pianoforte, I grant you; yet beneath all the emotional theories that have been devised and adapted by teachers and concert artists from time to time, there is a substratum of truth. The pianist, whether he knows it or not, produces just as many 'colors,' or timbres of tone quality, from the keys of a pianoforte as (1) he produces varieties of pressure upon the keys and (2) the strings of the instrument are capable of giving out."

Dr. White was, from 1927 to 1938, director in charge of acoustical research for the American Steel & Wire and is now a piano trade magazine technical editor and principal of the School of Pianoforte Technology in Chicago.

"Researches of natural science have established the fact that a pianist can do no more for any one tone taken by itself than impart to the hammer through the corresponding piano key a certain speed of movement. This speed of movement determines, of course, the energy imparted to the string by the hammer. The greater the speed—and thus the greater the imparted energy—the greater in turn will be the (1) 'amplitude' or width of the swing of the vibrating string, determining the loudness of the sound. While at the same time (2) the more readily will the string break up into those separate vibrating parts of its length from which come the overtones or harmonies, which determine the quality or color or timbre of the sounds. Every change in the quantity of sound obtained will be accompanied by a corresponding change in the quality of the sound.

"The difference between the touch of one pianist and another, between a child thumping a key and an artist pressing it, between the note being struck by the finger, and by the tip of the umbrella is, in short, just this: That while, by any or all of these methods, one can possibly obtain every gradation of hammer-speed that may be required to generate sounds of desired tone-quality, the finger does it better than the umbrella, and the artist with his trained fingers better than the child at his thumping, because the artist has learned by experience what hammer-speeds to generate—that is, what energy to impart to the strings, from moment to moment—and has learned to do this, with precision and discrimination.

* * *

"In fact, the artist has come to play upon the strings almost as directly as the violinist, the 'cellist, or the harpist plays upon the strings of his instrument. Moreover, since every pianist has his own ideas, as to what tonal colors and timbres he wishes to produce from his piano, he has a scheme of values of his own, expressed in hammer-speeds, reflecting his intellectual and aesthetic grasp on the art of musical interpretation.

"Sir James's observations applied only to tones taken singly, isolated one from another. Music doesn't consist of isolated single tones but of large groups of many tones, that must be cunningly assorted, distributed, manipulated, so as to form tonal patterns that shall represent the composer's thought, as illuminated by the interpreter. The moment one adds to a single tone a second tone, and then a third, one begins to pile up what the mathematician would call permutations, combinations of variables that soon reach incalculable complexity.

* * *

"It is not difficult to tell the pianist exactly what he does—physically and mechanically—to produce a single tone. But even if one could reproduce—as one could by machinery—the necessary hammer-speeds to generate, satisfactorily but separately, every one of the thousands of tones in the solo part of a great piano concerto, one still would have nothing; until the skill of the artist-interpreter had been brought in to co-ordinate, distribute and arrange into appropriate patterns, this mass of disparate energies.

"Sir James, of course, knows that no finding has any validity outside the circle of the controlling conditions, inside which the experiments leading to the findings are confined. As I look at the dispatch, I believe he spoke only of one factor of a complex phenomenon.

"Laboratory method can observe, measure, and analyze what is physical. The mental is not measurable, although the external effects of mental activity may be. And it is the mental—that is to say the unmeasurable, and to some extent the unobservable—that counts in musical interpretation. That cannot be analyzed, although every physical instrument of which music is composed can, of course, be measured and described. No one knows better than Sir James—one of the world's great astrophysicists—that, in natural science, the unobservable factors are usually of first importance. Which is one reason for the fact that natural science, notwithstanding its extraordinary conquests, marvelously describes but does not explain.

* * *

"The pianist knows what he wants to obtain in the way of tones. And he goes about obtaining them through his fingers on the keys, as best he can. Naturally, he comes to regard the accessory ceremonies, as it were, which accompany his actions (his way of putting his fingers down on the keys, as well as accessory gestures that are, of course, part of the man's individuality, style, and so on) as essential parts of the process, which, indeed, they no doubt are, for each individual. Thus, when the natural scientist remarks bluntly that all this means nothing else than mere hammer-speed, the musician is shocked. Yet the natural scientist is stating only a bare fact, albeit it is a wonderful fact that he states the fact of the strings' marvelous sensitiveness to varying hammer-speeds. As a rule, he knows only how to obtain through the keys and mechanism of his piano strings the tones he wishes, and it is none of his doing if such tones are, in other terms, hammer-speeds. Why should he snarl himself all up with the mysteries of laboratory method and measurement?

"I think three oscillograms, produced from one tone at the piano by Mr. Mischa Levitzki, will show you how extraordinarily sensitive the strings of a piano are to hammer-speed variations. And in this picture you see Dr. Rudolph Ganz, president of the Chicago Musical College, registering his tone production for the oscillograph.

"Sir James remarked that 'American scientists, through photographs of sound waves produced by leading pianists, learned they could exactly match these waves, by dropping weights on the keyboard.' This refers to precision studies made by three University of Pennsylvania fellows which, in turn, were based on a paper of mine published in the Journal of the Acoustical Society, a paper which grew out of work I did here in Chicago with Dr. Ganz, Mr. Levitzki, and others."

He Who Rules the Wavelengths

Radio by Speeding Up Communications and Extending Area of Persuasion Injects New Power Into World Affairs and May Revolutionize Government

By Sisley Huddleston

Radio propaganda continues to be one of the chief weapons in the war of ideologies throughout the world. The hysteria evoked by Orson Welles' radiocast of a dramatized Martian invasion underscored the great influence of radio upon the thoughts of men. The following article is a study of this great, comparatively new force.

THERE is a little magic box in nearly every home, with knobs that may determine the issue of war and peace. Limit the tonnage of warships, restrict the size of cannon, eliminate the submarine and the bomber . . . these are doubtless excellent proposals; but potentially more dangerous than big battleships, big guns, and the rest, is that little instrument of national and international propaganda — the radio. If its international uses have not yet become a peril, they are at least a problem. Some years ago the Polish delegate to the League of Nations introduced a project of "spiritual disarmament." Among other things, the radio, as a means of appealing to public opinion in foreign countries, over the heads of the governments, should, he urged, be renounced. There should be a strict regulation of broadcasting embodied in a universal pact.

Whether such pledges would be observed in wartime is doubtful, but certainly something should be done to prevent the mischievous employment of "wireless" in peacetime. If there is, as now talked of, to be a new Peace Conference, here is a subject which must not be overlooked. It has a capital importance. This is appreciated by such countries as Russia, where it is a criminal offense to listen in to "enemy" stations, and by Germany, which is studying the possibilities of receiving sets adapted to German stations only.

* * *

At home in the evening I turn the knobs of my magic box, and hear Moscow speaking in French, English, German. These radiocasts are designed to forward a particular conception of world policy. At the height of the Anglo-Italian differences, the powerful Italian radiocasting station at Bari sent out messages in Arabic which caused considerable embarrassment to the British, who eventually felt obliged to use similar tactics. Before the two powers came to an agreement we had had an object lesson in the potentialities of the new international implement. During the Spanish fighting there has been a daily crop of sensational assertions transmitted from various stations.

The Sudeten Germans, backed up by Germany, made their demands on the central authorities in Czechoslovakia, to the accompaniment of a din of radio propaganda. The conflict in the air had not ostensibly such crushing results as a war of bombing machines, but it was effective. When Herr Adolf Hitler decided to intervene at Nuremberg, men and women in every country in the world listened. They listened with equal attention to Mr. Neville Chamberlain and M. Edouard Daladier. It may long be debated whether Munich was one of the decisive though bloodless battles of history; it cannot be disputed that, for the first time in a matter of vital international politics, there was used, on a gigantic scale, the new instrument of the wireless.

* * *

In internal affairs, there has been an extraordinary transformation of political tactics. President Roosevelt was one of the first leaders to make frequent use of the larger audience which the radio offered. His fireside talks vastly increased his authority. Instead of speaking to a few thousand people, he could address, from the privacy of his study, many millions. The old Greek democracy of the forum was revived and magnified beyond imagination.

Nothing, I think, was so moving as the great British Empire radiocasts at Christmas-time, when Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the remotest stations in the far-flung Dominions, listened in and responded to the Mother Country. In particular, the King's address to his multitudinous "family," echoing round the globe, had a remarkable effect; its consolidating value to the Empire was tremendous.

* * *

But, of course, the dictators are especially aware of the possibilities of the radio. If they assemble tens of thousands of people in the marketplace, these are not enough; from city to city, from post to post, from home to home, the spokesmen's voices vibrate. There is a nation-wide contact of leaders and led. Here is a new method of government. It cannot but have an influence, which it is as yet difficult to foresee, on the future of Parliament, in democratic as well as dictatorial countries.

Indeed, although there has been no nominal change in France, it has been apparent for some years to the careful observer that Parliament is in danger of being superseded by the radio. In moments of crisis the Prime Minister demands "full powers," sends Parliament into vacation, and tells the people by radio precisely what he is doing and why he is doing it.

There is, obviously, much that is good in these facilities of communication. It may be that civilization may be defined as the extension of communication, the growing ease with which mankind makes its thoughts, its feelings, its aspirations, known. With speech came the possibility of human progress; with hieroglyphics, writing, men could communicate across space and time; with the telegraph putting a girdle round the globe, the great globe shrank, and the human brotherhood was realized more clearly. Now, when a whole nation can listen to its leaders, when the world can hear the same living voice, there are hitherto undreamed-of possibilities for union — or for division.

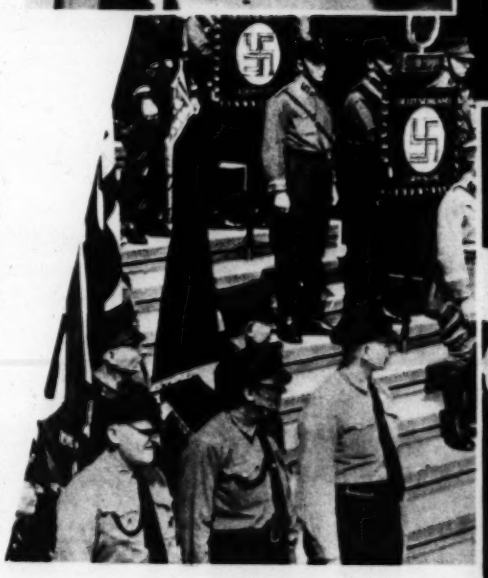
From that magic box may come words of love or of hate, which will injure or heal mankind. There must be a self-denying ordinance among the nations not to use the radio in peacetime for the dissemination of false news, inflammatory "propaganda." Radio should have no imperial, revolutionary, or "ideological" purpose.

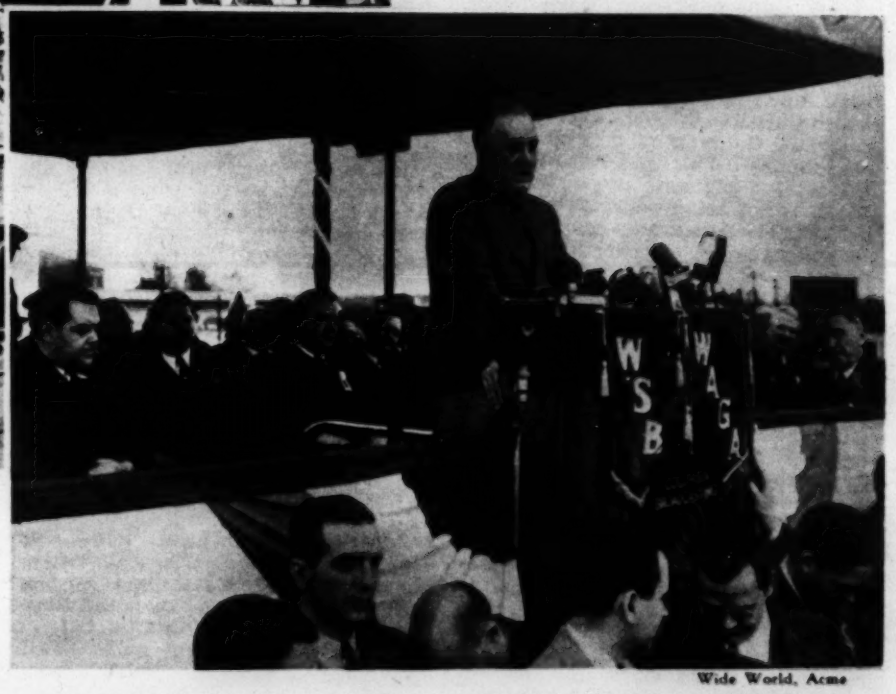
* * *

Once upon a time it was said that the country which ruled the waves ruled the world. Now it may be said that any country which could rule the wavelengths would rule the world. But since every country can, if it pleases, flood the air with disruptive talk, it is imperative that an international understanding should be reached on what is permissible and desirable in radio diffusion.

The original motto of the British Broadcasting Corporation was: "Nation shall speak peace unto nation." Unhappily, nations are not speaking peace to each other. They are too often indulging in national "propaganda," in "ideological" fulminations, which leap unchecked over boundaries, and drop the explosive bombs of hate, of fear, of false information, of racial, of religious, and of patriotic passions, of class animosity. . . . By all means let us make a compact to forgo the unworthy weapon of the incendiary bomb—but let us, above all, strive to prevent war by agreeing to forgo, among other forms of perilous "propaganda," the incendiary radiocast.

That little radio set is the modern Pandora's box from which may issue—what? If we adopt a few simple rules, it may be immeasurably productive of good, and may wrap the world in the ether of harmony. It is for us to decide. It seems simple common sense that there should be an international control not only of a technical but of a political, social, and human character, of the radio emissions which may vitally affect the relations of peoples.





Wide World, Acme

RADIO SERVES THE WORLD WELL IN PROPORTION TO THE TRUTH SPOKEN INTO IT
—A Pyramid of World Leaders, Who Use the Identical Medium for Their Varying Messages

Christianity and the Troubled Orient

Unconquered Parts of China Find Support in Christianity, Which, However, Is On the Defensive in Japanese Dominated Areas

By Randall Gould

A BAROMETER of the status of Christianity in the Far East during the Sino-Japanese hostilities would show increasingly fairer weather in China, increasing tendency toward storm in Japan and Japan's possessions—with a probability of squalls ahead in the Japan-occupied areas of China.

The fundamental reasons are not far to seek. Christianity finds itself in step with the position of the Chinese Government and the plight of the Chinese people, while it is quite clearly impossible for it to reconcile itself to Japan's policy toward China unless by some measure of acceptance of the theory that Japan is fighting forces in China which Christianity ought to oppose, and is seeking the eventual best interests of the Chinese. This latter is decidedly the line of Japanese propaganda, but (a) it is not being pointed toward enlistment of Christian co-operation, and (b) there is no evidence that Christians, either Western or Oriental, are accepting such a view if they have any slightest first-hand knowledge of the facts.

♦ ♦ ♦

For one writing from China, it is safest to stick to matters on the western side of the Yellow Sea. It is obvious, however, that the Christian schools in Japanese-occupied areas of China are experiencing at best an armed truce with Japanese efforts to control them and root out what are termed "pro-Kuomintang teachings." Additionally there is testimony from visitors to Japan and such Japanese possessions as Korea that Christian thought and institutions are suffering considerable repression. Korea Christians, for example, have been officially forbidden to send representatives to an approaching international Christian conference in India where it is expected that some sort of declaration of policy on the Sino-Japanese situation may be formulated, and no official message is being conveyed because of a perfectly obvious fear of reprisals by the Japanese Government either officially or unofficially.

General Matsui's famed "Pan-Asia" cultural policy is straining at the leash and clearly it only awaits some mili- [illegible] sickening or cessation, such as appears in prospect (from the Japanese side) with completion of the Hankow and Canton campaigns, for it to spring out and cover the whole of the Japanese-occupied areas in so far as Japan's writ runs there. While this policy is not avowedly anti-Christian, its "Asia for the Asiatics" idea clearly enough implies a falling-back upon China's "good old ways" as a model for the new China under Japan's guidance.

There can be no dodging the issue that during the progress of the China hostilities, such contact as the Japanese have had with an active Christianity has been uncongenial to their attitude and activities. What is more, General Chiang Kai-shek's Christian affiliation cannot have escaped notice among millions of Chinese and Japanese alike. There are, it is true, leading Japanese who are Christians—but these are not the people who are currently guiding or implementing Japanese policies. On the contrary, they are finding it advantageous if not downright necessary to sing very small indeed.

"The missionary message is not patriotic," wrote Oswald Chambers. Japan clearly enough demands that its religion, along with everything else, be patriotic rather than universal. But what of China, at least equally in need of a patriotic spirit in this time of stress?

♦ ♦ ♦

In no event can the attitude of China be at this time as clearly defined and closely controlled a thing as in close-knit and regimented Japan. But the example and influence of China's greatest present leader is potent, and when this is coupled with the living example which has been set by Chinese Christians and Christian missionaries, it is not hard to see why the influence of Christianity in China should be in an ascendant phase rare indeed during China's periods of stress.

Madame Chiang, herself a Christian with an American education, has been a tremendous force for Christianity and for a more international viewpoint among Chinese leaders. Speaking in his authorized biography of the Generalissimo's conversion to Christianity three years after his marriage to Miss Mayling Soong, Hollington K. Tong says: "It is an indisputable fact that he (General Chiang) became a Christian because of the influence of his mother-in-law and his wife. Being a devout Christian herself, Madame Chiang would naturally do everything within her power to help his progress in that direction. Chinese Christians were naturally enthusiastic about the conversion of the Generalissimo to Christianity, and quite proudly pointed out that his adoption of the Christian religion was entirely due to Chinese influences, which they hail as a proof that Christianity has at last become an indigenous religion of China."

Since that time matters have moved rapidly. At first there was a considerable foreign skepticism as to the Generalissimo's sincerity; at the same time certain sections of the Chinese press and public were hostile, although refraining from attacking Chiang personally. The many Christian mission workers began to play an increasingly important part in rehabilitation enterprises, including such things as the improvement of agriculture, the furtherance of both child and adult education, and extension of co-operative movements.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the fight against Communism in Kiangsi and elsewhere the Christians became so closely allied with the Government as to incur criticism on political-economic grounds in certain quarters, but in any event their attitude—obviously intended to be constructive—brought them close to the National Government while setting up no durable obstacle against friendship with the Chinese Reds when under Japanese pressure the "united front" became a fact. Some of the most convincing recent testimony of the sincerity and social-minded attitude of the present Eighth Route (Red) Army has been from Christian missionaries who have visited their areas.

♦ ♦ ♦

General Chiang's personal dependence upon Christianity at the time of his captivity at Sian received wide attention. On March 27, 1937, speaking before the Eastern Asia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nanking, he said:

"I have now been a Christian for nearly ten years, and during this time I have been a constant reader of the Bible. Never before has this Sacred Book been so interesting to me as during my two weeks' captivity in Sian. . . . From my captors I asked for but one thing, a copy of the Bible, and in my solitude I had ample opportunity for reading and meditation. The greatness and love of Christ burst upon me with a new inspiration, increasing my strength to struggle against evil, to overcome temptation, and to uphold righteousness. . . . Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a Christian. . . . I am an ardent follower of the Revolution, and although my faith in Dr. Sun at the outset did not appear to have any religious significance, it was similar to a religious faith. . . ."

There is considerable food for thought in the foregoing. Already it is possible to discern the beginning of an historic cult of Christianity in China—a Christianity probably vastly different from that in other countries but the more vital in that it roots in genuinely Chinese soil.

If the whole matter rested in the personal influence of General and Madame Chiang and a few associates, it would be precariously based. But Christianity has beyond question been proving itself throughout the period of the hostilities. The example of the University of Nanking is pertinent. Under conditions of terrorism during and for weeks after the fall of Nanking, American Christian missionary teachers made a record any civilized person of whatever faith or nationality might be proud of, and what they did has been to some extent duplicated in many other parts of China.

The attitude of the Chinese Government was recently illustrated by an edict rescinding a previous order, issued during a period of extreme nationalism after the 1927 revolutionary era, which had forbidden the compulsory teaching of Christianity in mission schools. This was stated to be in appreciation of the services of Christians during the crisis precipitated by Japan.

Ewing Galloway, Wide World

CHRISTIANITY SOMETIMES ADVANCES IN ADVERSITY—Below: Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Wife of China's Generalissimo, Helps Out at a Girls' Camp Before Japan Captured Hankow, Site of the Camp

PATRONAGE

By The Man in the Moon

YOU FOLKS OF EARTH face a conglomeration of isms that are confusing and confounding your individual, national, and international relations. You call them different names but to me here on the Moon, they all come under the classification of *lean-ism*. Nothing is new about *lean-ism*. I have watched it for ages through multifarious forms of human slavery, laziness, and selfish scheming. I have seen heads of government contending almost hopelessly with it and families suffering its weight. To memory comes Abraham Lincoln and his struggle with political *lean-ism* after he became President. Again, his words come to me. "Sitting here, where all the avenues to public patronage seem to come together in a knot," he is saying, "it does seem to me that our people are fast approaching the point where it can be said, that seven-eighths of them were trying how to live at the expense of the other eighth."

Lincoln thought he faced a difficult kind of *lean-ism*. I wonder what he would have thought of your present types, such as Fascism, Naziism, Communism, relief-ism, and what not.

A conversation between two of your American farmers came up to me the other night and there seemed much common sense in it. "When folks get to expecting government to support them," said the first, "they're likely to find government toppling down all over them. A state doesn't think. Individuals do that, and those at the head of government think too much power for themselves when the people make them Santa Claus. What we need is more freedom, not less."

"Yes, more freedom to produce and to trade," replied the second. "We can divide only what is produced. And we can sell only what folks are able to purchase. The millions who are living at the poverty level of government support are not producing or consuming as they naturally should. I am not objecting to helping those in temporary need; I'm only saying that good times don't come through setting part of the people living off the others. There simply is not enough, in time, to divide and no right ways to divide what there is."

"There's a Government back of things that we all feel exists. We think of the order of the stars, the intelligent instinct, or whatever it is, of birds and fish and animals, and we know there must be a something back of it all. It's sensible to believe that the same Government must be over us, isn't it?"

"Surely is," returned the second, thoughtfully. "Our inventors have been proving that the world is ignorant of the opportunities and riches that are present but unseen. My own idea is that every individual should give the best service of which he is capable, whether it is raising potatoes, barbering hair, or being President."

"Folks are too selfish to do that now," said the first.

"Yes, but good examples can educate us all."

You Earth folks are slowly finding that selfish organization will not meet your needs, that it is inevitably self-destructive. Theodore Parker referred to democracy as "a government of the principles of eternal justice, the eternal law of God," adding: "For shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of freedom." That's it—freedom. That's your need, and you can't have freedom by practicing selfishness.

It is selfish for a person who can work, and who has the opportunity to work at a fair rate of recompense, to seek to live at the expense of a government—that is, on the taxed productive effort of his fellow citizens. That is the real reason why needless resorts to relief are destructive of self-initiative, self-effectiveness, and self-government. The potential producer wastes his talents and opportunity, thereby lessening the amount of available goods or services.

Young lads may be excused for idly building air-castles, for they have not emerged from dependence upon parents to the thoughtfulness of self-responsibility. I cannot understand, though, how so many adults of your Earth can have such selfish illusions as they apparently do. Jesus of Nazareth stated logical, practical truth in his Sermon on the Mount when he said: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." You folks of Earth will never circumvent that spiritual law of economics successfully; it is the law of harmony and justice that rules the universe.

Kings Canyon, Rival of Yose

Project to Convert California Beauty Spot Into National Park Gains Momentu
Fulfill a Dream That Dates Back Nearly Half a Centu

By William G. Schulz

WHEN SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR Harold L. Ickes, on his two recent tours of the Far West, was inspecting new United States conservation projects, he took occasion to announce his determination to bring to early fulfillment a certain plan proposed nearly half a century ago by one of his predecessors. This is the Kings Canyon National Park, proposed by Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble (1889-93), to embrace the magnificent mountain wilderness cut by the great canyons of the Kings River, in the southern Sierra Nevada of California.

It was back in 1891 that Secretary Noble urged upon Congress establishment of such a park. His interest in it had been aroused by the renowned naturalist and explorer, John Muir, whose centenary America observed last April, and by Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of Century Magazine. Yet scant was the support which this distinguished trio was able to muster in support of their proposal.

Today, however, the situation is changed. Secretary Ickes, long personally interested in Kings Canyon, has the backing not merely of a host of Muir's admirers, but of organizations, newspapers, and individuals throughout the country. In the West, the Sierra Club of California, founded by John Muir, began asking for a Kings Canyon Park in 1907. In the East, the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York, winner of many a hard-fought conservation victory, is the leading proponent, making its appeal nation-wide.

Repeatedly since the turn of the century the park has been proposed in Congress, the last time being early last year by Chairman de Rouen of the House Public Lands Committee, whose bill (H. R. 10,436) called for a park of 390,000 acres. Congress adjourned before action could be taken.

Enthusiasm of park proponents is easy to understand. For where the Kings River cuts its great U-shaped canyons in the southern reaches of the Sierra is also where that magnificent "range of light" attains its noblest proportions. Here it lifts to a wild tumble of sawtoothed, snowy peaks, which, a few miles south of the headwaters of the Kings River, culminate in Mt. Whitney, highest point in continental United States (14,496 feet). Yet canyons and rock temples are by no means the only superlatives of the Kings. Contrasted to this rugged kind of grandeur is the gentler and more intimate beauty of cascades and waterfalls, verdant meadows, and color-splashed, wildflower gardens, handsome forests, and alpine lakes so numerous that early explorers named one region "sixty lakes basin."

It was 65 years ago that John Muir, fresh from five years of botanical and glacial studies in the Yosemite, first explored the Kings Canyons. So enraptured was he with the majestic rock sculpturings of the Canyons of the Kings that a few years later, in 1891, he was writing of them as "a rival to the Yosemite" and urging establishment of a national park. It was just the year previous, in 1890, that he had seen fulfillment of one of his fondest dreams—creation of Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks.

Recently there was found among the bulky accumulation of Muir's notebooks, journals, manuscripts, letters, drawings and jottings, many of them smudged, faded, and waterlogged from being carried months by him in his wilderness rambles, some of his early sketches of the Kings. Several are here used for illustration, and mark, so far as I know, the first publication of any of Muir's Kings River drawings. His identification of these will be better understood if it is remembered that Muir spoke of all U-shaped glacial-cut canyons as "yosemites."

In view of Muir's enthusiasm for the Kings Canyons, his fathering of early American national parks, and his brilliant contribution to American conservation, many are today urging that Kings Canyon park be called John Muir National Park.

California is ribbed by two enormous mountain ranges—on the east by the Sierra Nevada, Spanish for the "snowy range," which Muir preferred to call "the range of light"; on the west along its entire 1,000-mile coastline by a series of disconnected lesser ranges known collectively as the Coast Range.

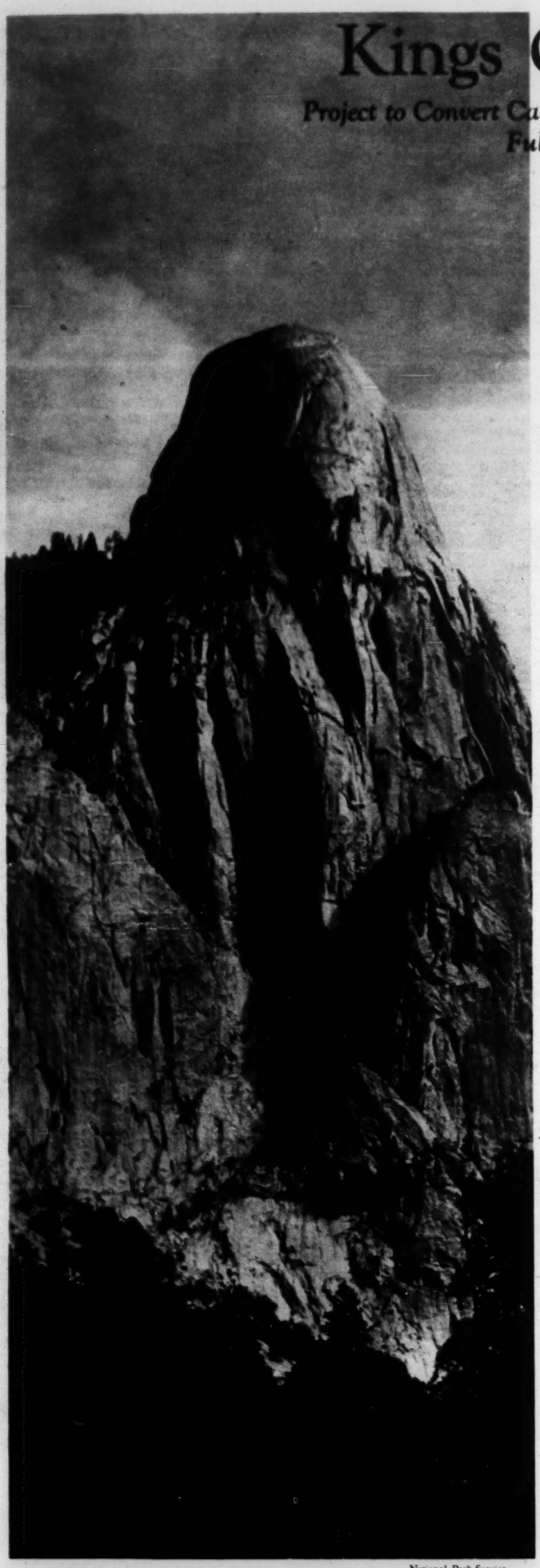
Between these two ranges spreads the Great Central Valley, 500 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles wide, level, fertile, watered by the streams from the Sierra, highly productive under irrigation.

The Kings River, a great triple water system, is one of the largest flowing down into this valley. From the crest of the Sierra at 14,000 feet, the eastern wall makes an abrupt drop 6,000 to 10,000 feet to the hot alkali plateaus of Nevada and a narrow segment of extreme eastern California. To the west there is no sudden drop, but a gradual descent in one magnificent sweep, 60 to 80 miles, tapering off into sun-mellowed foothills and flattening out into the valley. Though a few streams drop over the precipitous eastern wall, most of them, after rising among the lofty glaciers and snowfields, make the long descent westward, through canyons famous for grandeur and unique structure.

In the canyons of the southern half of the range is written strikingly the records of the mighty earth drama of mountain uplifts, of streams cutting narrow, V-shaped canyons, and of glaciers broadening and deepening them into the U-shaped valleys we know today.

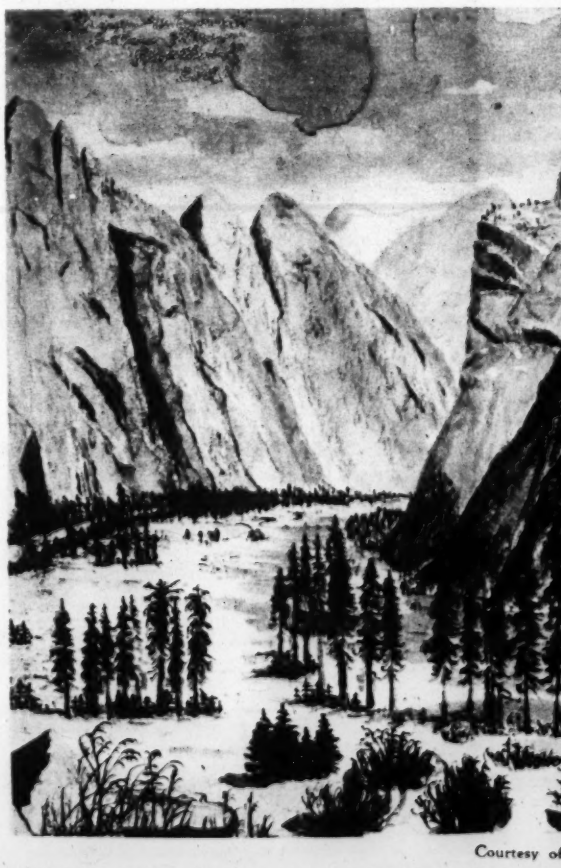
First of the Kings tributaries is the North Fork, cutting off the main trunk well up into the foothills, followed a few miles farther on by separation of the Middle and South Forks, each thereafter plunging through stupendous canyons deep into the bulk of the range and thence through tributary gorges scarcely less magnificent, spreading finally into a network tapping the farthest recesses of the high Sierra.

The only road into the proposed park would terminate at the lower entrance into the South Fork Canyon. A road now comes as far as Cedar Grove at the canyon entrance, though it may eventually be extended five miles further to Zumwalt Meadows. Here is a spacious valley, rockwalled and simi-



National Park Service

THE EMPIRE BUILDING OF THE KINGS RIVER CANYON—Tehipite Dome Rises a Sheer 3,700 Feet Above the Canyon Floor



Courtesy of

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DRAWING BY THE FA
JOHN MUIR—He Called It a "General View of the Yosemite o
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A GRANITE AMPHITHEATER FOR AN AUDIENCE OF OLYMPIANS—Mt. Hutchins Stands in the Foreground, and Is Viewed From Granite Pass—Part of the Kings River Wilderness

lar to Yosemite, with flowery meadows along the stream and groves of oak, laurel, incense cedar, and ponderosa pine. Here would be the main gathering point for park visitors, with campgrounds some distance away. The National Park Service has said that all the rest of the park is to be kept a wilderness. A power reservoir is proposed for Cedar Grove, but park enthusiasts are hopeful it will never be needed.

* * *

The canyon of the Middle Fork is conceded to be "the wildest, most magnificent and most difficult of access of any portion of the Sierra," its glacier-cut walls rising higher above the canyon floor than those of Yosemite. Standing guardian at the lower end of the canyon is immense Tehipite Dome, the climax to a whole series of columns, towers, domes, and spires, and regarded as second only to Half Dome in Yosemite for bold configuration. Rising in a single, clean-cut, half-columnar up-thrust, Tehipite (Indian for "high rock") towers to 7,713 feet, or 3,700 feet above the canyon floor—higher by 96 feet than Yosemite's El Capitan.

Here also is proposed a power dam, which, if installed, means that the lower end of the canyon will be excluded from the park.

If we trace the Middle and South Forks to their sources—and this will require many pack trips—we first push upward through the tributary canyons, wreathed with cascades and waterfalls and verdant with an occasional grassland. Presently we leave the canyons and come up into the "high country," 10,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level, and find ourselves in an immense world of bare rock masses, often hollowed into huge granite amphitheaters strewn with giant boulders and erosion débris. Here are numerous alpine meadows, where spring flowers bloom in early fall. Here are many lakes, set like flashing mirrors among jagged peaks and walled by glacial cirques—lakes sky-toned into deep azure and turquoise, often shaded into beryl, violet, amethyst, and emerald. Here we are above timberland. The only trees are a few white-bark pines and junipers, gnarled and twisted on wind-swept ledges, often matted and prostrate after centuries of battling storms and lying crushed under heavy snows. Finally, mantling the summits of the range are dazzling fields of blue-white ice and snow.

Like all the other American national parks, the proposed Kings Canyon area has had to run the gantlet of opposition. But park champions feel they have overcome all objections. Irrigationists who once feared loss of reservoir sites, since such projects are prohibited in national parks, are now said to be satisfied with the assurances from the Interior Department that lines will be so drawn as to guarantee protection to water needs. The department has definitely excluded the lower Tehipite and Cedar Grove canyons at the request of the irrigationists.

* * *

Stockmen protest that grazing would be interfered with. Park proponents reply that already the Forest Service permits only a few individuals, with small herds, to graze in the Kings Canyon region. Pasturage is poor, they add, and the meadows could better be kept for their gardens of wildflowers, in the larger interest of public recreation and enjoyment.

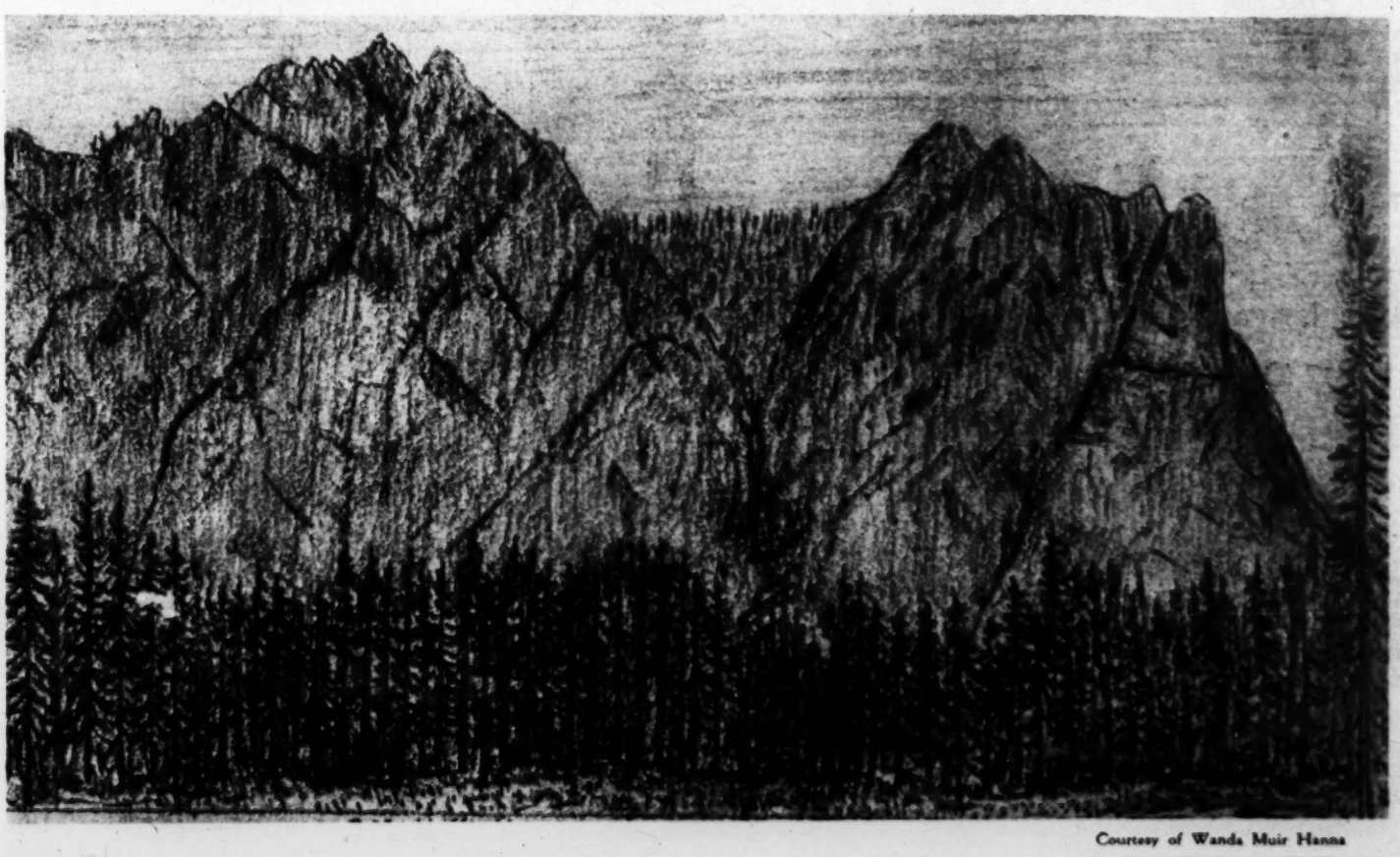
Hunters, who have always opposed national parks, since shooting is prohibited there, though fishing is allowed, protest losing a portion of their shooting grounds. But park champions say that the area withdrawn will be small compared to the millions of acres still open to hunting; and that a greater abundance of game outside the park will result, since the park will serve as a sanctuary.

The U. S. Forest Service, which now supervises the area, believes that its administration under its policies of multiple use—regulated grazing, mining, logging, hunting, and recreation—is adequate. Park supporters, while acknowledging the excellent conservation work done by the Forest Service, say that the area is outstandingly of national park calibre. Though some splendid forest would be included in the park, none of it is commercially available. As for the primitive areas already set aside by the Forest Service, park proponents say that these, established merely by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, afford no permanent protection, since the secretary or his successor may just as easily revoke them. But a national park, they say, is established by act of Congress and cannot be changed save by another act.

Finally, say park champions, while the park would be formed from the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, the great bulk of these forests would still remain under Forest Service control.

Courtesy of Wanda Muir Hanna

NG BY THE FAMOUS NATURALIST, of the Yosemite of the South Fork of the the Trail, Looking Up the Valley"



Courtesy of Wanda Muir Hanna

"RIVAL TO THE YOSEMITE," JOHN MUIR CALLED KINGS CANYON—Muir Spoke of All U-Shaped, Glacial-Cut Canyons as Yosemites, But in This Instance He Was Comparing Kings Canyon to the Great Yosemite

Among the New Books

Mr. Seldes Draws His Dark Picture of the American Press

Lords of the Press, by George Seldes. New York: Julian Messner. $3.

BECAUSE it has become unfashionable—delicate word, that—for newspapers to criticize one another, it is well to have Mr. Seldes criticize us all. The press is fairly conscious of its own shortcomings, but it doesn't talk about them very freely or very fully; not as freely nor as fully as it pitches into the shortcomings of other phases of public affairs.

Mr. Seldes freely and fully pitches into current American journalism and, no doubt feeling the need of addressing the balance of criticism, he is almost continuously critical and uninterruptedly preoccupied with its evils and its errors. Read as an address by a prosecuting attorney and not as an estimate by an impartial judge, "Lords of the Press" is a useful, honest, one-sided and inevitable book; it had to be written and it should give guilty publishers and guilty editors acute embarrassment, and courageous publishers and courageous editors new determination to make good newspapers better and better newspapers distinguished.

* * *

Mr. Seldes examines with much knowledge and much insight—but sometimes with a suspicion more than sufficient for the purpose—the policies and personalities of dozens of newspapers in all sections of the United States. He finds instances of commercialism without honor, of news distortion without excuse, instances of unfairness in the news, unpardonable bias in editorials, and irresponsibility in the discharge of the public trust which a free press must respect if it is to deserve and preserve its freedom.

"Lords of the Press," it seems to this reviewer, over-personalizes its criticism and weakens its case by insufficient recognition of the very real performance of ethical newspapers and the very real progress of ethical journalism. But we take it the author believes that sufficient encomiums are handed to the press and that he is not therefore dealing much in that commodity. All right; Mr. Seldes succeeds almost 100 per cent in avoiding the encomiums and, frankly, he doesn't habitually miss the mark in firing his criticisms. But innocent bystanders need to look out.

Words alone will not refute any of the unjustified generalizations which Mr. Seldes voices or implies. The press must always stand on its record of good works—or bad—and trust its readers to discern the truth and give the reward. They will. The newspaper's public will deal with Mr. Seldes' charges as they deserve to be dealt with—although not a few newspapers could well deal with many of these criticisms before the public gets around to them.

* * *

The American press is at this moment of history going through a period of deep trial and testing because modern democracy is going through a period of deep trial and testing. Can it not be truly said that the central issue of our time is the preservation of free institutions; and freedom of the press—like freedom of speech, freedom of religious worship and freedom of assembly—is at the very heart of a free democracy.

But freedom of speech is not gravely at issue in the United States.

Freedom of religious worship is not gravely at issue in the United States.

Freedom of assembly is not gravely at issue in the United States.

Few editors in any mood of professional candor will disagree with Mr. Seldes in saying that the press is today deeply, widely, and specifically suspect in the United States.

Why? I think that most editors would as soon listen to the opinions of readers of this subject as give their own, and no single answer can be adequate. Certainly one reason is that too many newspapers are not sufficiently loyal to the reader and to his interests. Too many newspapers are not serving the reader with a news report which is fair and informed and balanced. This is not a minor matter either for the press or for the nation. It is a grave transgression, for this abuse of the integrity of the news by some—by too many—papers brings in its wake a widespread loss of respect and loss of faith. The consequences are inevitable:

1—When some newspapers sin too deeply and too flagrantly they will be mortally penalized by the newspaper-reading public by being unread out of existence. (Such abuse of the integrity of the news is a sin against intelligent business.)

2—If enough papers sin too deeply and too flagrantly and too continuously, the press will not alone be penalized; the press will lose its freedom—will have it wrenched from it—because of its failure to use its freedom responsibly. (Such abuse of the integrity of the news is a sin against human liberty, a blow at democracy, without which freedom of the press cannot exist.)

It seems inescapable that the tradition of news-column fairness and impartiality in the reporting and the display of the news must be recaptured, improved and strengthened if the press is to fulfill its urgent function in democratic government. The press must serve the reader with a news service which is factual, unbiased and complete, untainted by editorial opinion, untainted by reportorial opinion—a news service deeply and passionately devoted to the thesis that news objectivity is a worthy, a sacred and a primary function of the newspaper, vital to its own existence and vital to the existence of democratic processes.

Now Mr. Seldes offers a series of tests by which he suggests readers may roughly determine the extent of the independence and fairness of their newspapers. The principal tests are: Do the papers give equal space to the political parties, give some space to minority parties, give the consumer a square deal by publishing reports on consumers' goods, reject organized pressure, publish the labor news, print both sides of a controversy?

Few newspaper editors will consider that Mr. Seldes' book will promote better newspapers or a clearer understanding of newspapers and their problems, since his approach is completely critical and frequently hostile. For myself, I would hope that the book should have a generous reading audience, for honest papers can trust their readers to discern the true, and dishonest newspapers deserve the wages of their sins. The best answer to Mr. Seldes' words are not more words, but self-examination and correction.

It is because the American press on the whole has, comparatively, such a notable record of skill and enterprise that we have the right to call upon it for a greater, a more unselfish, and a more far-visioned contribution to a better American society and a better American democracy.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

"Portrait of an Unknown Man," by El Greco; Reproduced From "El Greco"

El Greco Within Covers

The Paintings of El Greco. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

REPRODUCTIONS of all the principal works of El Greco are made available for study in this volume. It has long been awaited as a means of making clear the enormous amount of comment that has in late years centered about this Cretan artist who worked in Spain 350 years ago. Supplementing the 132 monochrome and 13 color reproductions of the complete pictures there are 100 detail reproductions which offer added interest for those who seek to follow more closely the trails of influences that specialists have discerned in his work. However strong may be the adherents of the Venetians and the Romans, each declaring their schools contributed more to the art of El Greco, those who limit their attributions to no one dominant influence prefer to think of him as an original. Like artists of every time he adapted to his own uses the forms of other painters. His interpretations remain individual in expression, and his mysterious color is all his own.

Ludwig Goldscheider's preface lays down the broad lines that all may follow in becoming acquainted with El Greco, or in consolidating their scattered information about his art. During formative years in Crete the painter was immersed in an artistic life that was colored by the visits of Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, colonists from Byzantium and Palestine. Saracens and Crusaders from many lands touched at his island, bringing their own art, and living there for a while. Eventually, after studying with this master and that—notably Titian—El Greco discovered his own style and achieved command over it, an art "that he could transmit to no one, an art unsuitable to reproduce the visible world, but apt to record the world of his own visions."

El Greco knew Cervantes, a kindred spirit, and Palestrina, "savior of church music." El Greco, very likely, painted for a while in the company of that genius of expansive mural expression, Tintoretto. Grandeur, always, was about the painter of Toledo. It has even been said that he was architect of a church, on an isle off Portugal, that had the same quality of aspiration in its lines and masses that are felt in his painting of religious subjects. He is known to have done the designs and sculptural ornamentation of altars for which he made pictures. The power and movement of his zig-zag compositions remain a continual source of wonder and admiration.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

Sir William D'avenant, by Arthur H. Nethercot (University of Chicago Press, $4). Extensively annotated biography of the varied career of the seventeenth-century English poet laureate, playwright, theatrical manager, and adventurer, written by a member of the faculty at Northwestern University.

The Best Poems of 1938, selected by Thomas Moult (Harcourt, Brace, $2). The annual collection from the year's periodicals, as regular now as the Christmas number of the Illustrated London News or the Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President of the United States. A few known names, a few unknown; and on the whole a sane collection, as usual.

The Theater of My Heart, by Geoffrey Whitworth (Gollancz, 2s. 6d.). Brief argument by the Honorary Secretary to the Executive of Britain's National Theater — planned at South Kensington, London—advocating such an institution as a stimulus to better plays, production, and acting, and as a benefit to the nation.

Shakespeare Studies: Macbeth, by Blanche Coles (Richard R. Smith, $2.50). Line by line paraphrase of the play, with emphasis on the reaction of the characters to the situations in which they find themselves. Similar in purpose and pattern to the first volume in the series—on "Hamlet."

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The Good Old Literary Days

Unforgotten Years, by Logan Pearsall Smith. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

TOWARDS THE CLOSE of this little book Mr. Smith treats himself to the privilege of denouncing the younger generations who look upon him as "an old fogy." He is not, he says, "one of those elderly sycophants and timeservers who pretend to like the young." On the contrary he dislikes them in many ways and disapproves of them in more. But maintaining silence upon many themes on which he might expatiate he confines his diatribe to the way the younger generations write. His view is that "they can't write at all. When they have scribbled down a page of newspaper English, they take no further trouble."

From this somewhat acidulous beginning Mr. Smith passes on to a discussion of the arts, the blandishments, the tricks which writers of old employed to beguile their readers and with which they have succeeded in beguiling subsequent generations as well. Good prose used to be written not for the eye only but for the ear as well. There must be pauses, suspensions, opportunities to take breath; and not only must the respiration be considered: the ear must be pleased by variety and grace of cadence and above all "by that personal rhythm, that song which in a great writer is the sound of his voice and the essence of his style."

The lack of any rhythm is not the only fault Mr. Smith finds with the prose of our modern authors. Their vocabulary is undistinguished; they are not lovers of language; they do not, like Keats, look on fine phrases like a lover. The younger literary lions cannot be imagined polishing a phrase to make it perfect, or searching dictionaries for the words they want. Mr. Smith believes that such lovers of perfection are no longer to be found. One wonders.

Just before indulging in this diatribe Mr. Smith passed judgment upon the modern efficient civilization of the United States. During the half century of his expatriation he visited America but once, and then in circumstances which, as he might have realized but did not, were scarcely calculated to enable him to pass a fair judgment. His impression was that "this civilization did not seem to [him] likely to bear any fruits of culture which [he] could taste with pleasure."

We may assure him that the finest fruits of American culture are not so different from those he has plucked in the old world as he imagines; and that the distasteful characteristics which he observed here are all round him in England, though he is fortunately isolated from them in Chelsea. One wonders whether he has any awareness of our noble museums and art galleries, and especially of the astonishing development of the taste for the best music which is one of the finest features of modern American life.

These reminiscences, then, are written by an expatriate who has cultivated the art of writing while living on an annuity in surroundings precisely fitted to his tastes. He was born of well-to-do Quaker stock in Philadelphia. Haverford and Harvard passed over him without leaving any impress; and from them he went to Oxford—to Baliol College and its master, the great Jowett. In beautifully cadenced prose he tells of his Oxford life in that far-off time: the system of tutoring; the influence of Pater; the cult of things lovely and of good report. Already, in America, he had met Walt Whitman; and in Europe he came to know Henry James (who, after reading a volume of short stories by Mr. Smith, gave him the wise advice not to seek success on the road of fiction), and Whistler, and Bernard Berenson (who became his brother-in-law), and George Santayana ("the wisest man I have ever known"), and Mrs. Wharton (whose guest he was on a voyage through the Mediterranean), and other people of renown.

He has pleasant stories to tell of these friends and other tales of wanderings in Paris and of the exploration of private libraries. On several occasions he was fortunate in discovering collections of manuscripts believed to be lost. He pictures for us vividly, beautifully and with something like nostalgia the cultured, leisurely life of American expatriates in England in the years before the war. That time is gone forever; and Mr. Smith cannot bear serenely the thought of his loss. He has "survived a generation which cared for the things I care for." Once more, one wonders. It might be demonstrated that many in the younger generations which Mr. Smith despises care for the things he cares for; only it may have happened that these younger people have not come his way.

There is, then, it will be seen, bitterness as well as beauty in this book. In the version published in England there was a paragraph of such bitterness as to amount to a major indiscretion. It has been deleted from the American text. If, reading these reminiscences, one's attention strays from the exquisite manner to the underlying view of life, the final taste in the mouth is not altogether pleasant.

S. C. C.

Logan Pearsall Smith, From the Drawing by William Rothenstein, Reproduced From "Unforgotten Years"

History Up-to-Date

EVENTS OF the past three years are succinctly chronicled in a 16-page supplement to the Columbia Encyclopedia issued by the Columbia University Press. They include such varied happenings as the award of a Pulitzer Prize to Zoe Akins for her play, "The Old Maid," the annexation of Austria, organization of the Committee for Industrial Organization, conquest of Ethiopia, and disturbances in Cuba. Two of the longer entries are concerned with the wars in China and in Spain.

It is surprising to find how many things have happened in such a brief period. Establishment of the Rome-Berlin axis, the change of name of the Irish Free State to Eire, approval of the Philippine Constitution, the abdication of Edward VIII and accession of George VI to the British throne, all fall within those three years. Yet in the larger aspect of recorded history, which is represented in this encyclopedia by perhaps three inches of shelf room, the new supplement makes a barely discernible addition.

Hall Caine's "Life of Christ," the American edition of which (Doubleday) was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 30, 1938, is published in England by Collins, at 10s. 6d.

"Iowa, a Guide to the Hawkeye State" (Viking), is the latest addition to the American Guide Series.

Words Through the Ages

The Wonder of Words, by Isaac Goldberg. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.75.

OF ALL GALLOPS on a hobby-horse, the late Dr. Goldberg's "Wonder of Words" is one of the liveliest. The author careers about among the many nations and languages he has studied, alighting at backdoors and barnyard gates and gossiping in homely style with whom he chances to meet.

Like other books that publishers are turning out these days, Goldberg's volume is designed to bring people up with the times in their understanding of a subject that has been 10, 20, and 100 years under varying degrees of research. It is an attempt to summarize and popularize knowledge on a deeply pondered matter, and to set before the run of readers the latest fact and opinion on an academic theme. The subject is the voice, speech, and talk of human beings from their origin till now; their words and their way of sounding them, articulating them, and stringing them together to communicate with one another and to put on record their doings and imaginings.

The author discusses fashions in etymology, phonetics, and what not that have come and gone, notes how the evolutionary craze waxed and waned, and outlines the latest well-attested and all-but-proved theories. Watch him. What he accepts on this page, he is likely to send to limbo on the next. Briefly to phrase his procedure, he presents language as a universal, fluid thing, taking on a special quality to serve this or that breed of men and this or that period of government, shifting by aeons, centuries, and days; changing, indeed, from moment of thought to moment of utterance.

Take that seven-branched candlestick which is the Hebrew verb. It knows, and it knew, nothing of what in grammatical lingo we call tense. Time held as relative a position with an ancient Prophet as it holds with a modern astronomer, whose observatory technician can make the moon stand still before the camera all night. Hardly does a Professor Einstein need to explain an idea so long understood, though he may give it a fresh smack, spicing it up with an equation.

Hardly does a Goldberg, either, need to assert that from the beginning language is one. Children have realized that. They will pick up any speech they are thrown in with and will readily, for their purposes, master it. "Wonder of Words," nevertheless, has a luscious smack. In its sequence of chapters, beginning somewhere in an era of glaciers and coming down through history, the author formulates the terms of an equation which somebody will no doubt understand and which everybody will have faith in. Could a word be made up to describe him? It would be proper under his doctrine. Call him, then, a facilitarian. For he bases his work on all scholars going and on all schools gone. He collates and systematizes the findings of twentieth-century phonetics and of nineteenth-century philology, verifying many, laughing a few out of court, and striking a balance between the human and the mechanical after today's best manner of exposition.

Nobody nowadays pretends to cover the entire area of a field of study; yet a writer who could call his book in the subtitle "An Introduction to Language for Everyman" might be glad to be considered a sort of Leonardo da Vinci in his line. Leonardo, they say, anticipated the airplane in certain of his drawings. Dr. Goldberg goes after who will say what? in paragraphs which he devotes to the new frill in the curriculum of adult education called "semantics." They used to hunt words across the map for their form; which was A′ B′ C′. Lately, they pursue them through the civilizations for their meaning; which seems more grown-up.

W. P. T.

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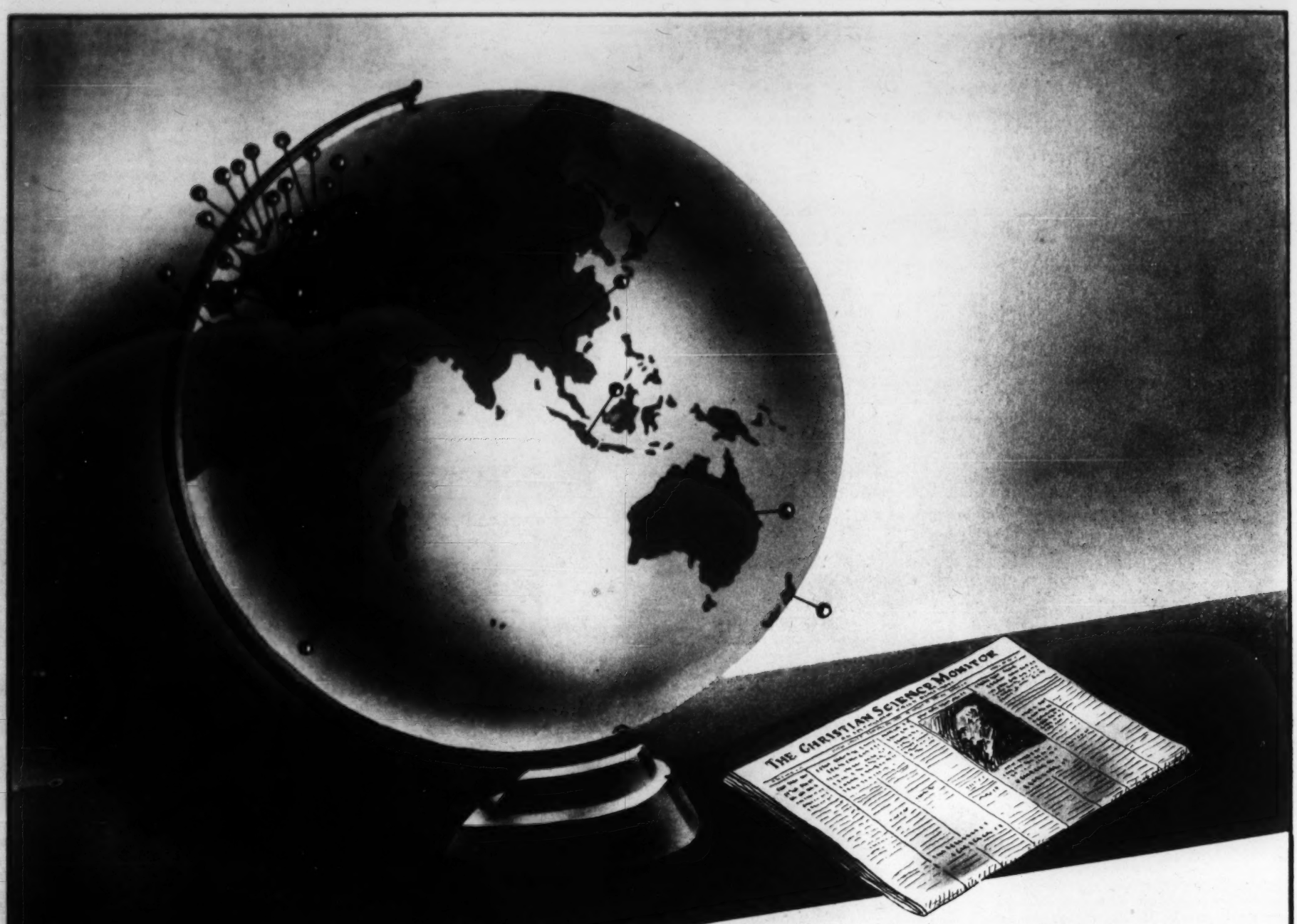

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Examining the Technique of Propaganda—A London Letter

Propaganda in the Next War, by Sidney Rogerson. Bles. 5s.
Propaganda Boom, by A. J. Mackenzie. Gifford. 10s. 6d.
Autobiography With a Difference, by R. H. Mottram. Hale.
The Kings and the Moon, by James Stephens. Macmillan. 5s. New York: Macmillan. $1.60.

LONDON

TWO INTERESTING and depressing books have appeared. They are about propaganda; its development as a military weapon during the World War and its growth as a political technique, chiefly in the totalitarian states but also in the democracies, since. These are depressing books, because propaganda denies to us the pleasant illusion that we think for ourselves; worse still, because it denies it is good for us to think for ourselves.

Obviously on subjects beyond our competence we do not or cannot think, with any profit; a glance at Flaubert's dictionary of accepted fallacies shows it. But that is not to say we do not or ought not to think for ourselves at all. And here the evil tendency of propaganda is apparent. It is today steadily reducing the number of things on which we can justly claim to pass private judgment. It is driving the individual instincts into an ever narrowing corner and is exaggerating the rôle of the herd or group instincts, the public self, in our lives. For it is to the herd instinct that propaganda appeals, whether it is bringing us to buy someone's toothpaste, to rally to some cause, or to wave the flag of our nation.

I reviewed, a few weeks ago, an interesting symposium edited by Laura Riding on the political intrusion of herd or public life into private life, and I should like now to recommend very strongly an article by Mr. E. M. Forster in the latest London Mercury, defending the private self in literature.

Neither Mr. Rogerson nor Mr. Mackenzie is much concerned with the ethics of propaganda, though Mr. Rogerson duly notes that up to 1914 it had only been used, in the active form, for propagating the Gospels. The war improved its prospects! Both authors accept the fact that politically propaganda is entirely in the service of nationalism or mass creeds; and that, coming of age in one war, propaganda is busily preparing for the next. Here, if Mr. Rogerson had pursued the ethics of propaganda or the question of its delayed consequences, he would be in a dilemma. For, according to him, the present bad state of affairs in England is due to pacifism, idealism, etc., and these were manufactured by the Allied war-to-end-war propaganda. I. e., there was no such idealism before 1914! Only a propagandist could write nonsense like that; it comes from propaganda's special pleading habit of considering only the facts that will be useful to a case. As Mr. Rogerson says elsewhere in the book, self-deception by his own half-truths is the propagandist's occupational disease.

Mr. Rogerson's most interesting pages deal with the prospects of British propaganda in a possible war against Italy, Germany, and Japan, and he exhorts Englishmen to agree to some degree of censorship and regimentation in advance. He wishes to insert the thin end of the fascist wedge. This is logical, of course; a long period of real war preparedness in the democracies must amount to fascism. Internal propaganda is needed in democracies, he says, to speed up decision; but propaganda succeeds only when it is nearly truthful and when the ground has been prepared. Both he and Mr. Mackenzie are agreed that the radio may not rage so loudly in war as was thought, since transmitters would be unwilling guides to aircraft. Mr. Rogerson's solution of this difficulty is rediffusion.

Mr. Mackenzie's book describes rather than exhorts. He shows how the various European methods of propaganda vary. He has interesting information about the censorship in the totalitarian states and there is a suggestion that propaganda and counterpropaganda are a new kind of bloodless warfare.

Neither of these writers discusses the important question of satiety. At what point do we resist propaganda by the revival of individual judgment or by sheer boredom? I went into a room the other night where a group of people were listening in silence to the news bulletin, and asked what the news was. No one could answer. They did not know. They had heard in silence but they had not listened!

"Autobiography With a Difference" lives up to its title. In the eighties, when he was a child in Norwich, Mr. Mottram was given a picture book. It had pictures—called "Gays" by the country folk in Norfolk—of a cook, a king, a traveler, a ship, a city, a palace, a beggar and so on; and their colored propaganda (so to speak) gave him a preconceived picture of what these persons and things should be like. He was soon disconcerted to discover that art and life are not the same thing. It is one of the earliest discoveries of childhood, but one, alas, which only the most sensitive remember when they talk about art in later life. So he sets out to describe the real cooks, palaces, beggars, etc., he encountered, and a very pleasant collection of portraits, reminiscent and far more interesting than the "Gays," the book makes. Mr. Mottram's quality is his piety toward fact, his love of simple ordinary things. His commentary is not particularly remarkable, but he has a soothing faithfulness to his subjects.

The new volume of poems by James Stephens, the Irish poet, is an experiment in that dangerous borderland which barely separates the simple from the trite, and he is not always successful, it seems to me, in distinguishing the pristine sources of ecstasy or in giving to childlike statement that spring of feeling without which it becomes a mere blackboard exercise. But the feeling is there in many of the poems, and the volume is worth reading for them.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Written in Praise of John Wesley

England: Before and After Wesley, by J. Wesley Bready. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 10s. 6d.

DR. BREADY writes more like a judge than a witness, and more like an advocate than either. He is boldly and unashamedly Victorian in his conception of the historian's function. The modern historical writer will expend unlimited time and patience in the frowstiest corners of old libraries, poring over the faded print of ancient newspapers and documents, laboriously checking one authority against another, in order to establish a single new fact; and when that fact is fully substantiated, he sometimes seems to lose all interest in it.

It was not thus that Froude, Macaulay, and the other great Victorians approached history. Froude was convinced that Henry VIII was a hero, because he introduced the Reformation into England. Macaulay championed William III as the representative of the "Glorious Revolution." These two men wrote their histories, not out of a strenuous desire to reach absolute factual accuracy, but in order to present a brilliant, colorful story in which their respective heroes shone to advantage. Something of this temper is apparent in Dr. Bready, whose sincerity and honesty are patent to every reader.

* * *

Dr. Bready, like his parents before him, is a fervent admirer of John Wesley. Twelve years ago, when he concluded his doctoral researches at London University, he found himself convinced that the great Evangelical Revival of the eighteenth century, led by Wesley, was the true source of those sterling character values which have sustained free institutions among the English-speaking peoples. Years spent in subsequent study have only served to strengthen this conviction. His previous books on Shaftesbury and Dr. Barnado spring from the feeling that their work derives from Wesley's Evangelicalism. But he would go further than this. Most things of worth in modern life he would trace back to Wesley's teaching. In his view, Wilberforce, Howard, Florence Nightingale, General Booth, President Wilson, and Keir Hardie are all the spiritual children of this Oxford don.

* * *

In 1932 Dr. Bready was lecturing in Canada, and a fund was instituted to enable him to carry out the studies that have resulted in this volume. The work was expected to be completed in three years. Actually, it has taken five years.

"England: Before and After Wesley," is not merely a life of Wesley. The plan of the book is on a royal scale. It involves a consideration of the state of England in the century preceding Wesley, and an examination of the enormous results of the Evangelical revival in later periods, as well as the narrative of Wesley's career. It is written throughout in an energetic and even breezy style.

Dr. Bready's admiration for Wesley leads him to perhaps undue condemnation of the early eighteenth century. An abundance of evidence can be produced to show that the eighteenth century was a thoroughly evil period. Evidence of depravity is always available. But there are things to be urged on the other side, and these Dr. Bready too much neglects. An age that laid the foundations of the English press, carried out a change of dynasty with scarcely any bloodshed, and first established the democratic cabinet system of government upon a firm basis has a good deal to be said in its favor.

The fact that one sometimes disagrees with Dr. Bready, however, is a tribute to his vigor. His book shows great knowledge, an energetic mind, intense zeal, and a fine sweep and range of thought.

H. H.

Short Stories, and a Farce

The Salvation of Pisco Gabar, by Geoffrey Household. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net.
The Vanishing Celebrities, by Adrian Alington. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

GEOFFREY HOUSEHOLD has a liking for exotic settings, and for characters to match; and to read this collection of short stories is to knock about in odd and out-of-the-way corners of the world, and to meet some very queer customers. Among the places in which we are set down are a remote and almost inaccessible village in Peru, a hamlet in the Carpathians, a ranch in Ecuador, and "a tiny Greek passenger ship bound from the Piraeus to Beyrouth"; and even when we are taken to more prosaic environments, and are shown the Bronx Zoo, or life below stairs in London, the attention is invariably directed to some fantastic being, to a cockney with a romantic attachment for a kangaroo, or to such a quaint paradox as an ingenuous Jeeves.

The flair for the strange and bizarre can, of course, be a fascinating quality in a writer; but Mr. Household does not always succeed in rendering his effective. His settings are convincing, but his characters, like his plots, are apt to seem thin, and the result to appear but a flitting of shadows over the landscape. The story that gives the book its title, and another, "El Quixote del Cine," make the deepest impression: in these the people live; and in the latter case, where the central figure is that of an old Spanish hidalgo poor and proud and lonely, who is carried away by a desire to romanticize his life on the pattern laid down by the cinema, the author has achieved a difficult feat.

Mr. Alington has set out to write a satirical farce, and so he differs from Mr. Household in choosing a stock setting, and only stock types for his gallery of portraits; but nothing could be more fantastic than the grimace he puts upon these familiar features. Among those present at his house party at Spindlesby Castle are the Film Magnate, the Lady Authoress of Detective Novels, the Champion Girl Tennis Player, the Absent-Minded Duke, and the Perfect Butler; but nowhere is there anything remotely approaching a human being. Both his satire and his farce suffer from this fact; the former becomes a slaughter of the innocents, and the latter, having no contact with reality, is devoid of that sense of proportion that is the essence of humor.

Now and again he gets his laugh, and then, too often, he is inclined to repeat the joke; and if we rub our eyes when his celebrities begin to disappear one by one from the mysterious room in the West Tower, we are inclined to rub them for a different reason before the mystery is solved.

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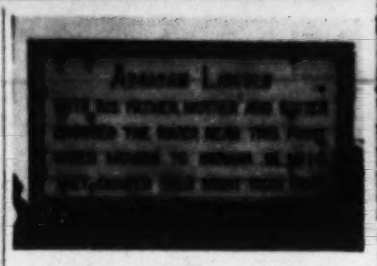
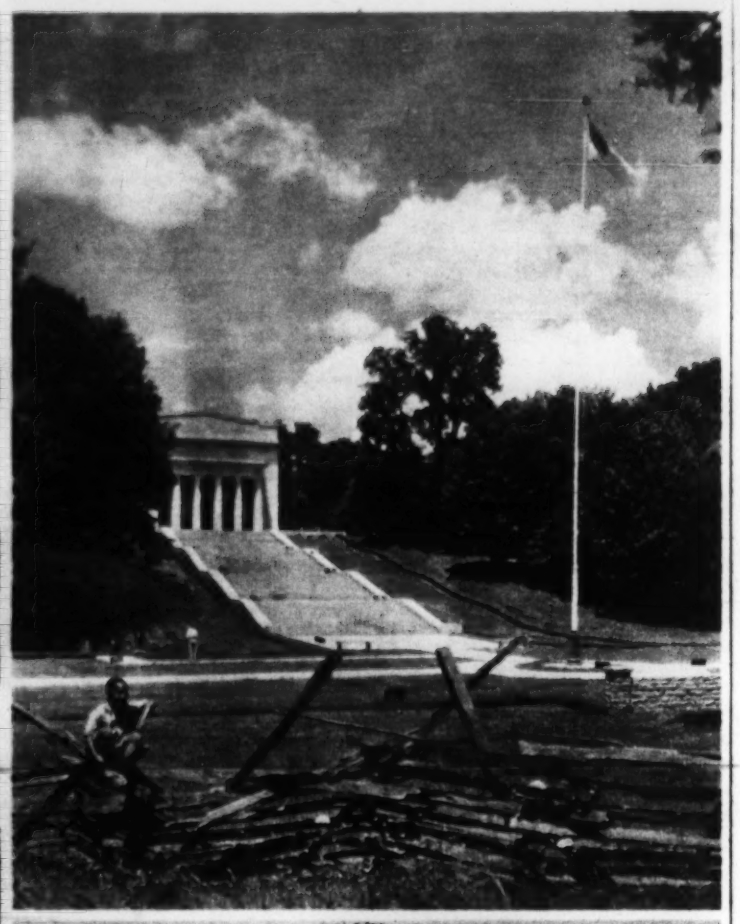
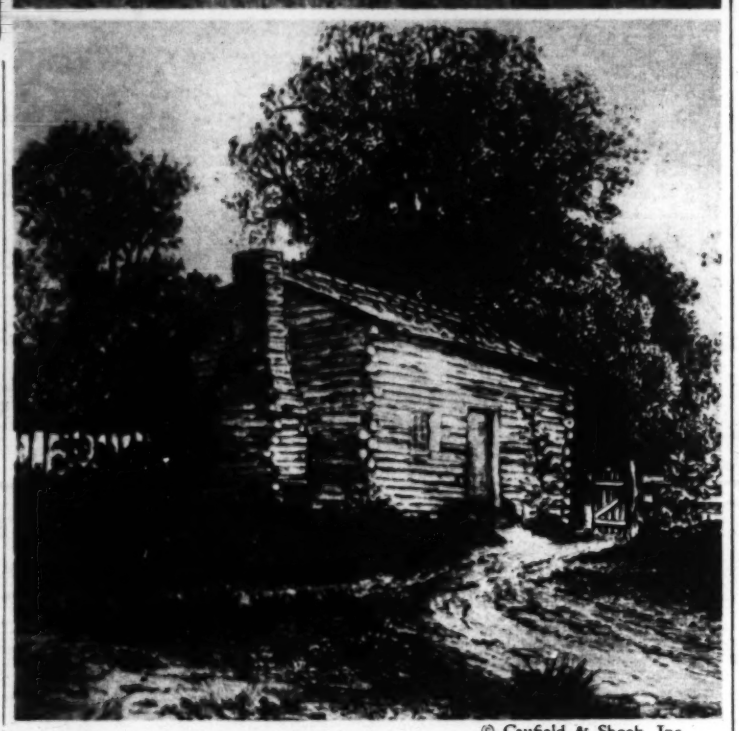


CLOVERPORT FERRY: Here, It Is Claimed, the Lincoln Family Crossed the Ohio, and on the Indiana Side Appears the Sign Shown at the Right





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WHERE THE TREK STARTED: The Little Cabin Where the Great Emancipator Was Born Is Now Enclosed in a Stately Memorial (Top) Near Hodgenville, Kentucky

WHEN THE LITTLE FAMILY of Thomas Lincoln wended its way across the Kentucky countryside to a suitable place to cross the Ohio River on the way to Indiana, little did the Lincolns suspect that very incident in the journey would cause long-fought controversies along the banks of the Ohio. Today, many towns claim to include the location where the family crossed the river.

From Stephensport, Kentucky, to Rockport, Indiana, there are claimants. It is not merely historical significance that urges these competitors to assert themselves. A bridge is to span the Ohio on the Lincoln Trail, and what town would turn down a bridge if the possibility depended on affirmation of the fact that Lincoln crossed the river at a particular spot?

Historians differ as to the exact spot and some do not indicate it at all. One writer says the Lincoln family spent the night in Cloverport, Kentucky, traveled 10 miles down the river to the point where Hawesville now is, and crossed the river to the present site of Cannelton, Indiana. Anyone familiar with the section would note the improbability of this. The Kentucky side of the river between Cloverport and Hawesville was almost impassable at that time, as the hills rise in undulating knobs up to the edge of the water and the deep bend of the river causes it to cut into the rocky ledges in many places.

Across from Cloverport, the flat bottom land stretches a great width for miles. Before the nineteenth century a well-traversed road lay along the fertile plain.

Cloverport is in an almost direct line from Hodgenville. Nolin Creek and Knob Creek, Lincoln's birthplace and his residence at the time he left Kentucky, are near Hodgenville. A trail lay between Fort Hines and Fort Hardin, now Hardinsburg. It was over this route the Thomas Lincolns carted their way toward their destination in Indiana.

The October weather was frosty as they followed the trail. It is told that when they reached Rough Creek, their dog refused to cross in the cold water. Little Abe, who had forded the creek on the ox cart, pulled off his boots and waded back to carry his pet across.

They spent the night at Fort Hardin. It was Aunt Minerva, an old Negro slave, who set the future President on a doorstep and fed him bread and milk.

Next day the Lincolns took their yoke of oxen and cart over the route that Joe Houston had traveled in 1798 when he went to claim his grant of land from the Virginia Company. There at the mouth of Clover Creek was Joeville, a river port since 1801. There, too, was the ferry which was licensed since 1802.

It is at Cloverport, Kentucky (the former Joeville), that Edward Gregory, one of the oldest residents, contends that the Lincolns crossed the Ohio. There are records to prove this assertion. In the Cannelton, Indiana, archives is a statement of Jacob Weatherholt, Jr., that his father "ferried Thomas Lincoln and family, his wife Nancy, daughter Sarah, and son Abraham, age eight years, from the hills of Kentucky to Indiana. Consisting of a yoke of oxen, a cow, a cart, and some camping outfit. By a canoe and raft made of logs, . . . camped over night on land I now own." Jacob Weatherholt, Jr., was 21 in 1816 when the Lincolns crossed, and remembered it well.

The affidavits of the son of another eyewitness vividly describes the little family leaving their home shores for those of the newly-made state. The oxen driven by Thomas Lincoln were so large they drew a crowd at Fort Hardin. The cow was tied to the rear of the cart. When the family reached Joeville, the ferry could not take the cart over, so a raft of logs had to be made. A canoe, used to transport passengers, rowed by one man, pulled the raft over the river from the Jake Weatherholt landing on the Kentucky side to the Buley Lamb ferry on the Indiana side. Another man on the rear end of the raft pushed with a long pole. The two oxen and the cow were forced to swim over.

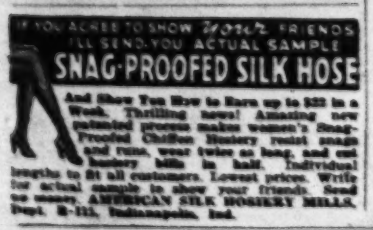
The little family camped for the night on the bank of the river on the Indiana side. Next day they traveled westward along the river. They spent the next night at what is now known as Lafayette Spring, sometimes Lincoln Spring. (A few years later, in 1825, Lafayette's boat was wrecked on Rock Island and he was forced to remain overnight at a near-by house. Both of these famous men drank out of the spring.)

Farther down the river is Anderson Creek, where the family crossed and where young Abe had a ferry a few years later.

Back in the hills, the Lincolns found a spring, more important than rich lands to the early settlers, and on a knoll they built their three-sided cabin, with animal skins for the fourth side. Though the place is without trees today and the spring is almost dry, 100 years ago it was wooded and the spring was furnishing abundant water supply. On the opposite knoll is the park which includes the fence-enclosed grave of Nancy Hanks, Abe's mother. The little town is Lincoln City.

All through this country old records are being searched and the memories of old citizens are being revived to follow the trail where the Lincoln family crossed the Ohio.

E. L. S.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Over Editor's Desk

Letters

More About Dedham . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In answer to the statement in your Dec. 28 Magazine Section, the following is recorded regarding the connection between Dedham, Mass., and Dedham, England: "As Edward Alleyn, Richard Everard, John Gray, John Ellis, and Samuel Morse paddled up the Charles River in the year 1635, there were so many turns that they complained it was getting them nowhere. The country impressed them and they succeeded in obtaining from the General Court at Newtowne, later to be changed to Cambridge, a grant of land south of the Charles River to 12 men, including themselves; this grant later to be increased to include the present Dedham, Norwood, Westwood, Dover, Natick, Needham, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Millis, and parts of Hyde Park and West Roxbury.

"It was agreed among these first settlers that every married man should have a house lot of 12 acres of land, and as early as 1654 there were as many as 95 small houses along the river. The plantation was first called 'Contentment' but soon was changed to Dedham in honor of the three Johns who came from Dedham, England. The three Johns were John Dwight, John Page and John Rogers, who were among the early settlers. John Rogers was the best known and fled his home in Dedham, England, because doctrine he preached disagreed with that of The Church of England."

It is claimed that Samuel Morse with his wife Elizabeth and son Joseph came from Dedham, England. J. Howard Morse says he was the son of Richard and Margaret (Symson) Morse of Dedham, England, while others claim he was the son of William Morse of the same town. At any rate, Dedham, Mass., was named after Dedham, England, to honor its first settlers who came from there.

FRANK D. MORSE
West Roxbury, Mass.

Among Our Contributors . .

Many people have asked if the national budget is like that of an individual or business corporation. H. B. ELLISTON, who undertakes to shed some light on this question in the Magazine Section this week, is financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

MALCOLM KEIR, who deals with the vital question of what divides American labor, is professor of economics at Dartmouth College. An author of several books on labor, he has contributed frequently to the Monitor's editorial page.

The current little tempest over "piano touch" is reported and discussed by JANET MABIE, who has contributed previous articles to the Magazine Section, as well as to other publications.

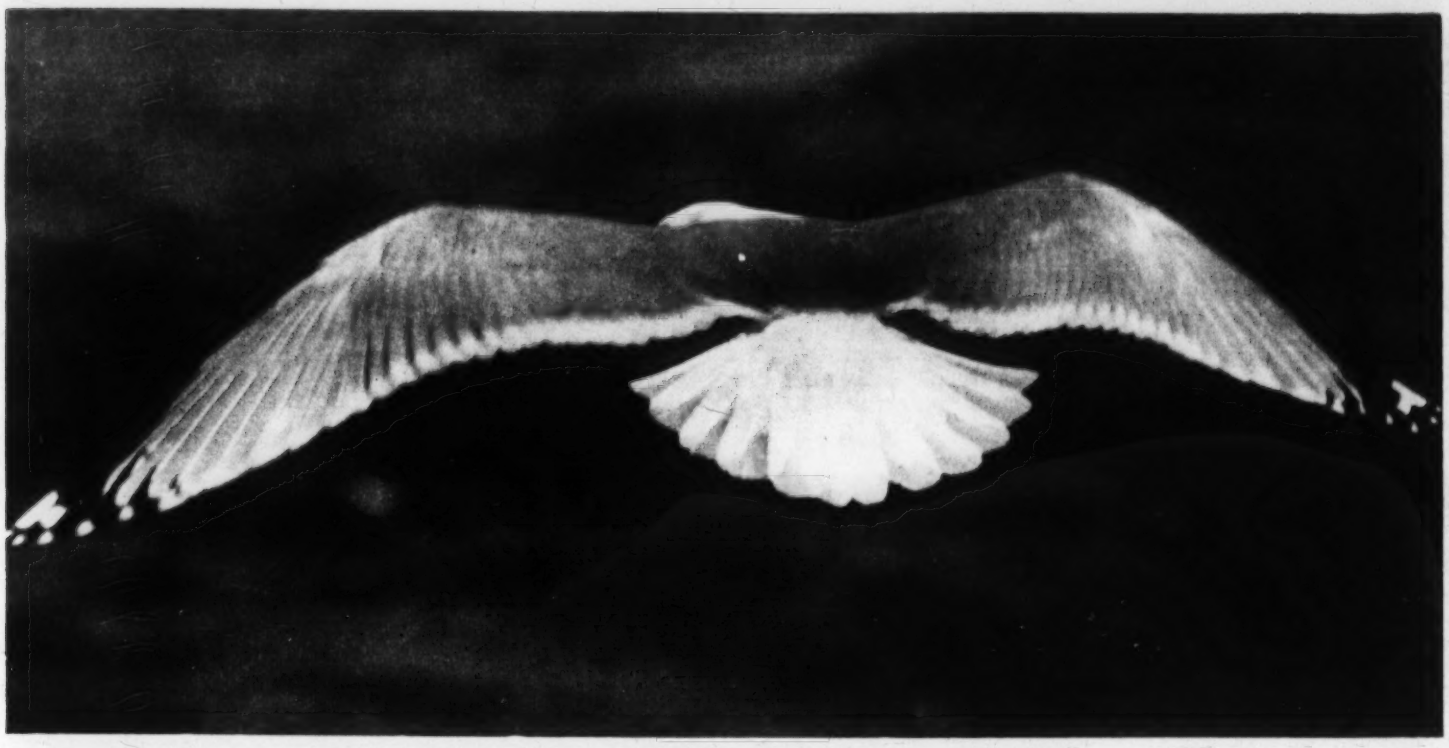
SISLEY HUDDLESTON is one of the patriarchs of the European newspaper fraternity. To his discussion of radio propaganda he brings experience in world affairs that antedates the radio.

WILLIAM G. SCHULZ, who writes about Kings Canyon Park, is an enthusiastic worker for national conservation. He was, until recently, a representative of the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York. He has explored on foot much of the territory of which he writes.

RANDALL GOULD follows developments in China for the Monitor and has been a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

Louder, Please!

Put down the figure 10, then add 88 ciphers, and you will have the amount the voice is amplified by repeaters on a telephone call between New York and San Francisco. Yet even this figure is small compared to the theoretical multiplier that would be needed to raise a shout to the point where it could be heard across the continent.



FOR THE CAMERA FAN — J. Peterson Photo

Top, Herring Gull Hovering (1/500 Sec. at F. 8, 5½ Ins. Aldis Lens). Below, Arctic Tern Hovering (1/1,000 Sec. at F. 8, 11 Ins. Teleros Lens). Both Pictures Were Taken on the Agfa Isochrom Film Pack

Birds on the Wing

MODERN CAMERAS and modern high - speed emulsions have given photographers an ever-widening field of subject-matter. Recording birds on the wing is one of the most fascinating.

How does a photographer capture a finely balanced picture of a bird in flight when almost all the major factors are at the whim of the subject and completely beyond his control? The job of getting the bird on the negative seems itself an achievement, irrespective of sharp focussing, correct exposure, and qualities of poise and balance.

In addition to the outward form of each species the expert ornithologist knows, more or less subconsciously, the behavior of each in relation to its surroundings, how certain birds keep close to the ground, how others spring into the air or dive into the water, how the same bird will react to different situations and surroundings, and so on—hundreds of little peculiar personal tricks of movement which only familiarity and keen observation can teach.

It is exactly this kind of experience which must come behind the camera recording consistent successes in any branch of bird and animal photography, and especially in the photography of rapidly moving things.

There are, of course, birds which are almost impossible to photograph on the wing, birds which confine their flying to the night-time or to close thickets, or are so wary and erratic in their movements that it is extremely difficult to capture them. But there are birds which invite the photographer to try his skill, seagulls especially, so white in the sunlight, so steady on the wing, so prepared to come within close range if any food is offered. It is possible to see such birds in the view finder or on the focusing screen and to judge the moment of exposure.

One of the most graceful of birds on the wing is the Fulmar Petrel, an arctic bird, in size and color very similar to a seagull, which during the last 100 years has extended its range southwards, until it is now nesting in large numbers on cliffs in the northern portions of the British Isles. Its grace on the wing makes its speed deceptive, but this becomes apparent the moment one attempts to photograph it. It appears to find unending joy in gliding on motionless, outstretched wings upon the wind eddies which travel over the cliff face, and it will repeat the same circuit over and over again.

J. P.

. . Labor?

(Continued from Page 3)

or completely ruined. These facts so far have thwarted peace.

In regard to the relative age groups found in the two unions the disparity is greatest between the old craft unions and the 30 new unions created by the C. I. O. This is to say, that the officers of the eight unions who first set up the Committee for Industrial Organization are not much younger than the officers of the A. F. of L. unions. Lewis is 58, whereas Green is 65; Hillman of the C. I. O. is 50, whereas Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. is 58. However, the officers of the 102 unions in the A. F. of L. average from 10-15 years older than the officers of the 30 brand new unions in the C. I. O. If anything, the disparity in the ages of men in the ranks between the two sets is greater than for the officers. The C. I. O. is definitely youthful, while the A. F. of L. is more nearly middle-aged. In addition to youth, the C. I. O. unionists are mostly products of American grammar and high schools. These facts constitute barriers between the two groups, but the walls are not tight, and are not insurmountable, because age can understand youth.

* * *

The least reasonable difference between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. is the acrimony of some of the leaders toward those on the other side. During the last three years epithets have been flung back and forth. Thus to make peace without "losing face" is difficult for some officers on both sides. In respect to abusive terms the A. F. of L. has been somewhat more at fault than the C. I. O., because the A. F. of L. believes itself to be the injured party. Besides, the Federation officers have sanctioned some acts that to unionists appear treasonable; for instance, the A. F. of L. is said to have chartered company unions.

The quarrels have been mostly among the highest leaders. Ruffled tempers and hurt feelings do not extend deeply into the ranks. An amazing amount of co-operation—despite the news headlines—has gone on quietly between the ranks. Therein lies one solid basin for hope for peace. The humble members of both sets of unions greatly long for peace. Since both groups are democratic, the deep surge for peace on both sides sooner or later must register.

Another hope for peace is to be found in the creation of the constitutional Congress for Industrial Organizations. No longer can the C. I. O. be regarded as a seditious minority to be disciplined, but instead it must be met as an independent body.

* * *

While still young and unformed it came through the 1937 "recession" without loss but instead stabilized its position and went on to greater growth. Freed from the A. F. of L. and the charge of dictatorship alike, it can turn to more vigorous organizing effort.

If that happens, the A. F. of L. will be the smaller body and therefore can no longer hold to destructive terms for alliance. The spirit of compromise can be invoked. Peace that will bring about a united labor body must come in time; because continued division is disadvantageous to both organizations. The harm is not only from the casualties of fighting but also because a public weary of conflict may indiscriminately condemn all unionism.

Versatile Clay

Used by the Indians as soap, and for a great many modern cleansers, that odd clay known as bentonite has recently been put to work cleaning newsprint from old papers. Added to a solution which cuts the varnish of the ink, bentonite absorbs the carbon black from the paper. This clay swells enormously when wet, and is widely used to stop leakage in earth dams, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, and mine workings. Its principal use today is in drilling oil wells. Mixed with the wash-water pumped down the hollow rod of the drill, bentonite seals the walls of the hole and helps prevent caving of the sides.

Substantial quantities are used by foundries for rejuvenating moulding sand. After acid-treatment, large amounts are used to replace fuller's earth for bleaching oils and fats. During the days of the pioneers, the versatile clay, which is found principally in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Ohio, served to grease covered wagons carrying white settlers into the West.

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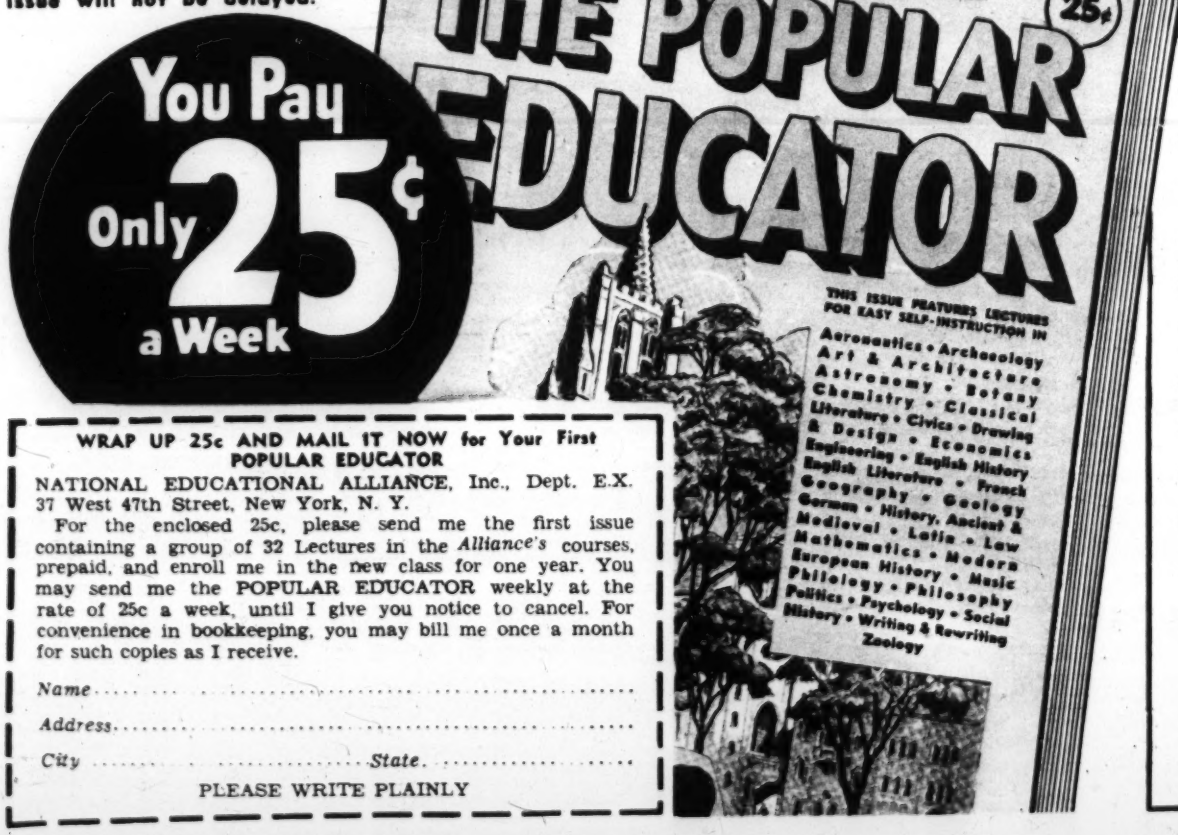
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